

F B I

Date: 6/2/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via A I R T E L REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527)
 FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (52-8575) -P-
 SUBJECT: SMEDBURG
 OO: PHILADELPHIA

The May, 1971 edition of "Struggle" published by the Fannon Institute, NABS Community Center, Washington, D. C. contained a reproduction of a dissemination memo dated 6/17/70 by SA KENNETH K. SMYTHE to all Agents to canvass logical informants re the National Association of Black Students (NABS) Convention, Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan, 6/26 - 7/5/70. A Baltimore source advised that some of the printing of this paper is done by "Liberation House Press", 432 E. North Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, and that the material is prepared at the NABS Community Center, 3418 17th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. U

Source, who also advised that the "Liberation House Press" has duplicating equipment, in addition to printing presses, will attempt to obtain samples from this equipment. U

WFO is requested to conduct logical investigation in an effort to determine whether possible source of Medburg documents located at Fannon Institute, NBS Community Center, 3418 17th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. U

ST-105

- 2- Bureau (REGIS. MAIL)
- 2- Philadelphia (52-7165) (REGIS. MAIL)
- 2- WFO (52-12554) (REGIS. MAIL)
- 2- Baltimore

JFH:nrj
 (8)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 6/5/84 BY SP5 RJB/bury

REC-35

52 94527-1953

4 571

Sent: 1971

Sent

M

Per

Special Agent in Charge

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen

May 28, 1971

1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Campbell
1 - Mr. Schutz
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Bowers

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b7c

52-94527-1956
EX-112 REC-66
Honorable Edward J. Patten
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

My dear Congressman:

COMPLAINANT
Your letter to the Department of Justice dated May 19, 1971, as well as a copy of a letter from [redacted] to you dated April 8, 1971, has been referred to this Bureau.

ATTORNEY
For your information, a Special Agent of the FBI, during the course of an official investigation on April 8, 1971, contacted [redacted] who was in charge of the law offices of [redacted] at [redacted] New Jersey. It was explained to [redacted] that the FBI was attempting to locate a Xerox machine which had reproduced certain documents and samples were requested from the Model 660 Xerox machine in [redacted] offices. [redacted] offered no objections, was very cooperative, and furnished the requested samples without hesitation.

MAILED 24
MAY 28 1971
FBI
It is recognized the perpetrators of the crime under investigation could have used a Xerox machine surreptitiously to further their criminal activities. Accordingly, the cooperation of individuals and companies possessing a Model 660 Xerox machine was solicited in order to form the basis for elimination. Contrary to [redacted] belief, his "Xerox Prints" are not being maintained by the FBI.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Mr. Herbert E. Hoffman
Chief, Legislative and Legal Section

Tolson _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

HAS:amm (11)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1/5/84 BY SP5RIS/BWZ

Mr. Beaver

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 94-57981-

NOTE:

[REDACTED]
no record Bureau indices, complained to Representative Edward J. Patten concerning an "unwarranted invasion" of his privacy when a member of his office staff turned over Xerox samples to a Bureau Agent. This request was made in connection with our investigation of the Media RA burglary. Some of the reproduced FBI documents bore definitive markings and efforts are being made to identify the Xerox equipment utilized in the reproduction.

The Congressman's letter to the Department 5/19/71, was referred to us by the Office of the Legal Counsel for handling and per the Department's request, a copy of our reply to the Congressman is being forwarded the Department.

We have had limited contact with Representative Patten (Democrat-New Jersey) in the past. Copies of all communications being forwarded Newark.

DATE: May 24, 1971

To:

FBI

Rm. 5640 - Main Bldg.

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From: Herbert E. Hoffman
Chief, Legislative & Legal Section
Office of the Deputy Attorney General

Subject: Correspondence from:

Cong. Edward J. Patten re communication from
relative to an FBI agent who entered his office during his absence
and made copies using the office's 660 Xerox machine.

Responsibility

_____ Prepare reply for signature of Deputy Attorney General and
forward to Herbert E. Hoffman, Room 4117, Main Justice.

xx Make an appropriate reply with a copy to Herbert E. Hoffman,
Room 4117, Main Justice.

Department File No.: No D. J. To C. L. REC-66

Miscellaneous Information:

_____ Interim reply is being/has been made.

xx No interim reply is being made.

_____ Copy of incoming correspondence attached.

xx Original of incoming correspondence attached.

_____ Please return attachment.

ENCLOSURE

XEROX

JUN 7 1971

LETTER TO CONG. PATTEN
HAS: cum 5-28-71

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 94-57981

EXP. PROC. 54
MAY 26 1971 6-4-71

APR 13 1971

April 8, 1971

Hon. Edward J. Patten
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

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Dear Congressman Patten:

This afternoon, while I was out of the office, a man identifying himself as F.B.I. had my secretary make 4 copies of something with the 660 Xerox machine which is located in my office.

His explanation was that the FBI had something that had been copied on a Xerox machine; that each Xerox machine has its own identifying characteristics; that accordingly he was getting copies from each 660 Xerox machine in the area, from a list supplied him by the Xerox Company.

Had I been in the office at the time I would not have submitted to this. While obviously I have nothing to hide or withhold, this is just another case of unwarranted invasion of our privacy.

If the FBI, or any other law enforcement agency, had any reason whatsoever to believe the particular copy in question had come from this office, that might very well give them cause to come into this office; however such was not the fact.

Now, in addition to my fingerprints (from my Army reserve duty), the number of flush toilets (from the census) and the Good Lord knows what else, my "Xerox prints" are on file.

When will it all end?

Very truly yours,

1956

EDWARD J. PATTEN
15TH DISTRICT, NEW JERSEY

COMMITTEE:
APPROPRIATIONS

SUBCOMMITTEES:
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
LABOR-HEW

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
2332 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
202/225-6301

STEPHEN G. CALLAS
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
OLGA JAMISON BROWN
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

PERTH AMBOY OFFICE:
ROOM 313, NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
VALLEY 6-4610

May 19, 1971

Chief, Congressional Liaison
Justice Department
Washington, D.C. - 20530

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is a letter from one of my constituents who is somewhat puzzled and angered at the supposed visit of an FBI agent to his office.

I certainly share his feelings. Is there any way to check to see if one of your agents did visit and why he needed a sample from his copy machine?

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Thank you for your very kind attention.

Sincerely,

Edward J. Patten

(D. N. J.)

Enclosure

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DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

FEDERAL BUI. OF INV.

11 MAY 21 1971 G.L.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
FEDERAL BUI. OF INV.

52-94527-1920
ENCLOSURE

JUN 7 1971
XEROX

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: May 20, 1971

FROM : J. J. Casper

SUBJECT: MEDBURG
DAMAGE ASSESSMENT
TRAINING DIVISION

Tolson _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

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SYNOPSIS

Our Philadelphia Office on 5/16/71, at [redacted] Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, pursuant to a search warrant, seized materials identifiable with documents pertinent to our Field Police Training Program. These documents were not previously known to have been stolen from Media Resident Agency. Set forth are the identified documents, including a brief thumbnail as to contents of each. Five copies of each of these documents have been furnished ~~Division 82~~ General Investigative Division in accordance with approved procedure. U

Articles appearing in "The New York Times" on 5/18/71, and "The Washington Post" on 5/19/71, quote excerpted phrases from several of these documents. In each instance quoted materials have been altered or patently distorted by taking them out of context. These materials were furnished to the press by the National Action-Research on the Military-Industrial Complex (NARMIC), a program of the American Friends Service Committee in Philadelphia, which is alleged to be incorporating such materials in a booklet captioned, "Police on the Homefront." Our document number nine, captioned, "Bureau Policies, Rules, Regulations and Instructions Concerning Field Police Schools," dated July, 1968, appears to be the only area of possible future embarrassment. Page 21 of this document sets forth our policies concerning justifiable restrictions on affording local police

Enclosures (4) ~~sent~~ 5-24-71

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan (Enclosures 4)
- 1 - Mr. Mohr (Enclosures 4)
- 1 - Mr. Rosen (Enclosures 4)
- 1 - Mr. Bishop (Enclosures 4)
- 1 - Mr. Dalbey (Enclosures 4)
- 1 - Mr. Brennan (Enclosures 4)
- 1 - Mr. Hengemuhle (Enclosures 4)

JPF/JMK:vsc

(10)

97 JUN 10 1971

EX-109 REC-3 52-24527-1957
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DATE 6/5/84 BY SP5 RJA/buz

CONTINUED - OVER

RETYPE

Memo Casper to Mohr
Re: Medburg
Damage Assessment
Training Division

training and selection of candidates for attendance at our National Academy. Such restrictions could be deliberately misconstrued in view of our increased responsibilities under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. I recommend this not be specifically highlighted in our letter to The Attorney General. U

ACTION:

Attached letter to The Attorney General, with copies to The Deputy Attorney General and the Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division, be approved and forwarded. U

Handwritten signatures and initials:
JPM, JRP, JMK, DS, Woz, dy, LPH, WBS, R.

Memo Casper to Mohr
Re: Medburg
Damage Assessment
Training Division

b6
b7C

DETAILS

Our Philadelphia Office on 5/16/71, at [redacted]
[redacted] Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, pursuant to a search warrant seized
/Aerexed materials identifiable with documents pertinent to our Field Police Training
Program. These documents were not previously known to have been stolen from
Media Resident Agency. Set forth are the identified documents, including a
brief thumbnail as to contents of each. Five copies of each of these
documents have been furnished Division Six/General Investigative Division in accordance with approved
procedure. U

1. Police Instructor's Bulletin
Police-Community Relations, Positive Program, Part 5
September 18, 1969

This document contains the format of Operation SAFE (Scout Awareness for Emergency) and other materials concerning a Speakers Unit as furnished by the then Deputy Chief of Police Henry H. Jensen (NA) of the Rochester, New York, Police Department. Operation SAFE was implemented by the Boy Scouts of America, Otetiana Council, Rochester, New York, in cooperation with the Rochester, Police Department and enlisted the support of approximately 20,000 Boy Scouts in reducing crime. This document also contains information utilized by the Metropolitan Police Department in Nashville, Tennessee, as well as materials on the "Officer Friendly" program furnished by the Sears Roebuck and Company in Skokie, Illinois. U

2. Police Instructor's Bulletin
Current Concepts in Police-Community Relations
May 10, 1968

This document contains material formulated by Chief William K. Hanger of the Pontiac, Michigan, Police Department, a National Academy graduate and President of the 79th Session. The bulletin contains materials concerning two concepts utilized by the Pontiac, Michigan, Police Department in developing their Police-Community Relations programs. In one program the officer is assigned to a school where he operates in a

Memo Casper to Mohr
Re: Medburg
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Training Division

counselor capacity. The second program is specifically designed to provide for adolescent needs during those times when the juvenile is not in the schoolroom environment. Both programs are designed to help the "Pre-Offender" remain a "Non-Offender."U

3. Police Instructor's Bulletin
Tear Gas - Federal Laboratories, Saltsburg, Pennsylvania
August 1, 1967

This document contains a summarization of information concerning four general types of gases available to law enforcement through the Federal Laboratories, Saltsburg, Pennsylvania. The bulletin was intended to acquaint our police instructor corps with such materials and their effects inasmuch as a large percentage of police armories are stocked with such products. The document contains the usual caveat concerning injudicious use of such materials and the impropriety of endorsing Federal Laboratories products.U

4. Riot Control Information Bulletin
January 5, 1968

This document contained information furnished by 21 field divisions wherein civil disturbances were evaluated by appropriate local police officers. The bulletin furnishes a brief summary of the 1967 riots, highlighting how the initial incident took place, the eventual growth of said disturbances, police tactics used and, finally, objective observations disclosing tactics and procedures to be used in future riots. This bulletin contained a caveat stating that the Bureau does not and cannot approve or disapprove of the procedures and tactics used as the control of civil disturbances is solely the responsibility of local authorities.U

5. Prevention and Control of Mobs and Riots
February 23, 1965

This document was our initial venture into this area and highlighted military formations among other techniques in planning for the

Memo Casper to Mohr
Re: Medburg
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prevention and control of civil disturbances. The bulletin was prepared with the cooperation and support of numerous municipal, state and Federal agencies as well as the Office of the Provost Marshal General, United States Army. Many thousands of these documents were distributed to law enforcement agencies all over the world as part of our response to a Presidential mandate to provide such training and materials to local law enforcement. U

6. Prevention and Control of Mobs and Riots
April 3, 1967

This document is an updated revision of Number five and was prepared in response to our continuing Presidential mandate. This document was also prepared with considerable assistance and support from municipal, state and Federal agencies with special recognition given to the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administrative of Justice. Funds for the printing of this manual were furnished by the Office of Law Enforcement Assistance under the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965. Thousands of this manual were likewise distributed. The revision deleted the military formations and increased community and public relations aspects of prevention and planning phases. U

7. Police Instructor's Bulletin
Police-Community Relations, Positive Program, Part 4
September 3, 1969

This document contains the format of two programs implemented by the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Police Department and a summary of the various community relations programs being utilized by the Baltimore, Maryland, Police Department. The utilization of a Civil Rights Unit and Community Relations Sergeants by the Baltimore Police Department are prominently cited. U

Memo Casper to Mohr
Re: Medburg
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8. Police Instructor's Bulletin
Police Anti-Sniper Squad
February 9, 1968

Materials in this document were researched in order to fulfill a pressing need of local law enforcement to combat the growing sniper menace. The material is purely advisory in nature, and tactics, equipment and weapons discussed therein are set forth solely for consideration by the law enforcement agency desiring our assistance. The bulletin sets forth detailed instruction concerning the structure of the anti-sniper squad, suggested uniform, training, equipment and the like. This document notes very prominently on the title page that it was prepared for application against the barricaded gunman or demented criminal as well as those anti-social individuals who snipe the police, firemen or other citizens of the community. U

9. Bureau Policies, Rules, Regulations and Instructions
Concerning Field Police Schools

Document number nine sets forth advantages to be gained by the FBI through our participation in police training schools as well as our rules, instructions, etc., concerning FBI participation in such schools. Information concerning the organization of police schools, instructor usage, the agency to whom instruction is given, lecture material and outlines, visual aids and supplies, press releases and publicity, etc., is enclosed therein. U

10. Police Instructor's Bulletin
Police-Community Relations, Positive Program, Part 6
September 29, 1969

This document contains the techniques and format of the Teens On Patrol (TOPS) a Police-Community Relations program designed and instituted by the Rochester, New York, Police Department. This material was furnished by the then Deputy Chief Henry H. Jensen (NA). The program was funded by

Memo Casper to Mohr
Re: Medburg
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the Eastman Kodak and Xerox Corporation and was an effort to hire teenagers from subaverage income families as civilian employees of the Rochester Police Department. U

11. Police Instructor's Bulletin
Psychological Factors in Mob Violence
May 14, 1968

This document sets forth data concerning abnormal behavior and other psychological factors capable of generating mob behavior. It was published to supplement portions dealing with mob behavior in Documents Five and Six captioned, "Prevention and Control of Mobs and Riots." U

12. Technique and Use of the Police Baton
September, 1967

This document was researched in order to insure that the police officer who carries a nightstick as part of his everyday equipment will be trained to use it properly. Much of the material contained herein was obtained as a result of consultations with numerous officers who attended the FBI National Academy. Methods of holding the police baton, of striking blows, and of utilizing come along techniques and the like are included. U

13. Police Instructor's Bulletin
Review of Upgrading the American Police
July 23, 1970

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This review of captioned book authored by [redacted] and published by the Brookings Institute of Washington, D. C., was intended solely for the information of Special Agents in Charge, Assistant Special Agents in Charge, Field Supervisors and Agents involved in police training. Broadly viewed, Upgrading the American Police is little more than a restatement of ideas previously articulated in the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice and in numerous scholarly, professional and popular publications. U

Memo Casper to Mohr
Re: Medburg
Damage Assessment
Training Division

14. Police Instructor's Bulletin
Police-Community Relations, Positive Program, Part 13
July 27, 1970

This document contains the format of a community relations program designed and utilized by the San Diego Police Department, as well as a program utilized by the Missoula, Montana, Police Department. The San Diego Police Department program enabled youths between the ages of 15 and 22 to ride a tour of duty in a police vehicle and in this way, acquaint such individuals with the policies and practices of the San Diego Police Department. The Missoula, Montana, program was formulated to deal with the narcotics problem and to educate our young people concerning the danger involved in the use of drugs. U

15. Police Instructor's Bulletin
The Psychological-Psychiatric Approach to Crime
June 21, 1968

Data in this document was prepared in order that our field instructors would be aware of current behavioral concepts in the field of criminal justice. Various approaches to mental abnormality and crime are delineated and a current bibliography was included as an aid to future reading on the part of the instructor. U

16. Police Instructor's Bulletin
"Hot Sheet" 1969 - 5
August 11, 1969

This document consists of a number of pertinent and timely items concerning various instruments and techniques utilized by both law enforcement officers and the criminal element. These up-to-date anecdotes keep our instructors current and are extremely useful in the presentation of our field police training programs. U

Memo Casper to Mohr
Re: Medburg
Damage Assessment
Training Division

17. Police Instructor's Bulletin
"Hot Sheet" 1969 - 1
February, 1971

This document is another in the series of anecdotal materials similar to materials distributed in Document 16. U

18. Police Instructor's Bulletin
History and Use of Chemical Agents
November 13, 1968

This training document contains additional materials which enlarge and update the very basic instruction furnished in Document Three. Data concerning chemical agents, prepared not only by the Federal Gas Company but by other manufacturers, are set forth. U

As you are aware, we now conduct approximately 9,500 field police training schools per calendar year. The above documents were prepared and approved to assist our 1,650 field police instructors in carrying out their officially assigned responsibilities in this area. Police Instructor Bulletins contain, for the most part techniques, materials and positive programs already in use by various law enforcement agencies throughout the country. As a matter of policy, such documents bear appropriate caveat as to their use and dissemination. U

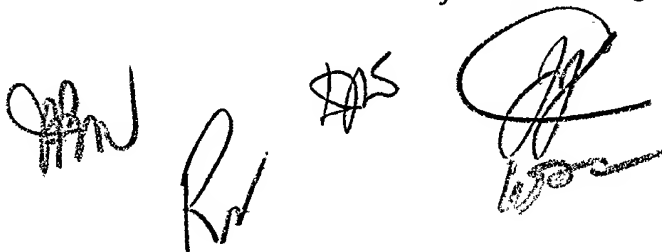
On 5/18/71, "The New York Times" published on page 16, under the caption "FBI Said to Encourage Use of Scouts as Informers," excerpts from seven of these documents. In each instance quoted materials have been altered or patently distorted by taking them out of context. Documents numbered one through seven above were the sources for the literary license taken in the content of "The New York Times" article. This article states that the National Action-Research on the Military-Industrial Complex (NARMIC), a program of the American Friends Service Committee in Philadelphia, is incorporating materials stolen in a booklet captioned, "Police on the Homefront." Without doubt, this booklet will contain comparable distortion and partial quotes as evidenced in "The New York Times" article. U

Memo Casper to Mohr
Re: Medburg
Damage Assessment
Training Division

An article appearing in the 5/19/71, morning edition of "The Washington Post" on page A-3, under the by-line of Betty Medsger, captioned "FBI Papers Disclose Plans for Riots, Youths, Snipers," and in the final morning edition under the caption "Plans on Curbing Rioters Disclosed in Stolen FBI Data," rehashed the distortions appearing in "The New York Times" article taken from documents numbered two, four and seven above. In addition, the Post article excerpted material from document numbers eight and nine above. Of note is the fact that the article quotes from document number eight but no material seized is identifiable with this document. U

Damage Assessment

The Post article makes specific reference to our document number nine by date July, 1968. Of note is the fact that the references made are not patently distorted; however, the content of this 22 page document does contain on page 21 material of possible future embarrassment in that it sets forth our policies concerning justifiable restrictions on affording local police training and selection of candidates for attendance at our National Academy. Such restrictions could be deliberately misconstrued in view of our increased responsibilities under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 which was signed by the President in June, 1968. In view of this, I strongly recommend that this not be specifically highlighted in our letter to The Attorney General. U

The block contains four handwritten marks. From left to right: a signature that appears to be 'AMW', a single letter 'R' with a checkmark, a set of initials 'DS', and a large, stylized signature that appears to be 'JF' with '1971' written below it.

F.B.I. Said to Encourage Use of Scouts as Informers

Special to The New York Times

PHILADELPHIA, May 17—

Documents said to be among those stolen from the Federal Bureau of Investigation indicate that the agency encourages local police departments to recruit Boy Scouts as informers.

Six documents evidently used by bureau police instructors were made available today by National Action Research on the Military-Industrial Complex (NARMIC), a program of the American Friends Service Committee here.

The committee said the six documents, plus 24 others, were received by NARMIC recently from the anonymous Citizens Commission to Investigate the F.B.I., the group that perpetrated the theft of some 800 documents in nearby Media, Pa., on March 8.

Like sets released earlier, the documents deal with surveillance of noncriminals.

Operation Safe

One document discusses "Operation Safe," the latter word an acronym for Scout Awareness for Emergency, at Rochester.

Scouts are given identification cards with police, F.B.I. and other emergency numbers on the reverse side, according to the document, and are asked to watch for and report on unusual activity or lack of activity in neighbors' homes, plus numerous other things, including criminal acts and "suspicious acts—persons loitering around schools, neighborhoods and parks."

The program, the document says, provides 20,000 "extra eyes and ears for the police department."

A document called "Current Concepts in Police Community Relations" promotes "pre-prevention" of "pre-offenders." It urges policemen to gain the confidence of children at schools and in summer programs, along lines employed at Pontiac, Mich., to "exert a positive influence upon the individual's values and attitudes."

"A pre-offender," a NARMIC spokesman interpreted, "is a kid who hasn't done anything illegal. Yet But if the police leave him alone, the argument goes, odds are he may very well do something illegal. Consequently, pre-prevention by police is prescribed."

A document labeled "police instructors bulletin" notes that there are four types of gases "available for law enforcement

through the Federal Laboratories. Besides tear gas, they are "sickening gas, smoke and military gas."

"Some individuals," the document says, "especially those who are mentally unbalanced or perhaps masochists, can take large quantities of CN [tear gas] and the police department may decide to resort to DM [sickening gas]."

The manual explains, "Some of the results from exposure to DM are severe sore throat, restricting chest pains resembling a massive coronary, and uncontrolled vomiting and defecation. There is no first aid for DM. One deep breath of this gas can give 20 minutes of agony. The gas is usually not fatal."

Military gas is described as "particularly vicious," a weapon that produces temporary blindness and has "an I don't care effect on a lot of people."

A "riot control information bulletin" dated 1967 notes that "officers in Philadelphia have orders to shoot anyone who either fires at police or throws missiles of any type."

The two other documents describe a military system of controlling riots and use of a police "civil rights unit" in Baltimore that NARMIC says amounts to "political surveillance and disguised intelligence gathering" in the black community.

Of the 30 documents reportedly received from the Citizens Commission, NARMIC is incorporating several in a booklet, "Police on the Homefront."

Raid Rep.

One of the authors, Anne H. Flitcraft, said in an interview that a dozen armed F.B.I. agents broke down the door to her apartment last night in the Powelton neighborhood of Philadelphia and seized her Xeroxed copies of the documents, her typewriter, notes for other articles and some of her books, after displaying a warrant permitting a search for documents stolen in Media.

Miss Flitcraft, a 22-year-old part-time student at the University of Pennsylvania said more than 30 agents had been watching the Powelton section, a center of communes and anti-war activity, for several weeks.

Powelton residents demonstrated at the Philadelphia F.B.I. headquarters Friday, demanding that the agency end "political harassment" of their neighborhood.

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6/5/84

BY SP5 RJG/Byg

"THE NEW YORK TIMES"
New York, New York
May 18, 1971
Page 16

ENCLOSURE

5- 94001- 1957

In the recommendation for youth work by police, a report on the Pontiac, Mich., police youth program says, "The great bulwark of police attention must be focused on criminals in our juvenile populace. Herein lies the true opportunity for the fulfillment of the ultimate police role."

Big Brother Role

Describing the role of police in relation to youth, a document on the Pontiac, Mich., youth program says, "In some cases the police officer may even find himself playing the role of a missing father or big brother... a trusted friend who is capable of inspiring the most intimate of communications."

Another "positive program" described in a document is that conducted by the civil rights unit of the Baltimore police department.

Praising the unit, the document notes that "because of the method of approach, a good rapport exists between the division and civil rights groups, which has reflected confidence and respect. Confidential and reliable information has resulted from this relationship."

One document, prepared in July, 1968, lists "advantages gained through bureau participation in local police training schools." This is "an excellent medium through which we obtain added public recognition and a higher regard for our activities," it says.

The FBI document also cites "the frequent and favorable newspaper editorials relative to local police training schools in which the FBI participates."

Plans on Curbing Rioters Disclosed in Stolen FBI

Data

By Betty Medsger

Washington Post Staff Writer

PHILADELPHIA, May 18—In June, 1967, there were three nights of civil disturbances in Tampa, Fla. They were triggered, according to FBI reports, by the police killing of a Negro who was suspected of breaking and entering and committing grand larceny. He was killed while fleeing police.

According to FBI reports on that disturbance, Tampa police officials decided they would give orders to "shoot to kill" if future rioters "start shooting." Public housing projects in the city, according to the FBI document, will be searched in the event of future riots "in an attempt to locate all weapons that possibly would be used by the rioters."

How Tampa and 20 other cities developed riot-control tactics in 1967 after racial disturbances is described in more than 300 pages of FBI documents sent to National Action Research on the Military Industrial Complex, an agency of the American Friends Service Committee.

The documents were sent to the Quaker agency by the "Citizens Commission to Investigate the FBI," the group that has taken responsibility for the March 8 raid on the FBI's Media, Pa., office.

Philadelphia Orders

Police here in Philadelphia, according to the FBI document on cities, "have orders to shoot anyone who either fires at police or throws missiles of any type." Philadelphia police "will not meet with any group of people to negotiate any conditions," and the police "will never be withdrawn to allow leaders to attempt to control the people."

The documents also reveal:

- Approval of an effort to find "potential offenders" when they are young, even during elementary school grades.

- A report on police-youth relations from Pontiac, Mich., suggests policemen be employed in the school system. While the impression is conveyed that this "contact" could keep children from becoming delinquents, it is also stated that any knowledge the policeman gains "will be invaluable to his future investigations."

- Detailed recommendations on how to organize and train a police anti-sniper squad. The purpose of such squads would be "the capture, incapacitation or elimination of the sniper."

- It is suggested in the document that personnel for anti-sniper squads be "former

- members of the military or avid hunters." An article attached to the document and prepared by a man identified as a former FBI agent recommends that the artillery of anti-sniper squads should include "high-powered rifles and machine guns" to be used from helicopters.

- Police training schools are urged in one document to consider having the FBI participate in their local training programs because newspaper editors consider the FBI part of a "progressive movement."

- A Baltimore civil rights unit in the local police force, according to another document, works to develop good police-community relations and simultaneously gathers intelligence information on community and political organizations.

"THE WASHINGTON POST"

Washington, D. C.

May 19, 1971

Page A3

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

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DATE 6/5/84 BY SP5RJB/buy

ENCLOSURE

1957

In the recommendation for youth work by police, a report on the Pontiac, Mich., police youth program says, "The great bulwark of police attention must be focused on criminals in our juvenile populace. Herein lies the true opportunity for the fulfillment of the ultimate police role."

Big Brother Role

Describing the role of police in relation to youth, the document says, "In some cases the police officer may even find himself playing the role of a missing father or big brother ... a trusted friend who is capable of inspiring the most intimate of communications."

Another "positive program" described in a document is that conducted by the civil rights unit of the Baltimore police department.

Praising the unit, the document notes that "because of the method of approach, a good rapport exists between the division and civil rights groups, which has reflected confidence and respect. Confidential and reliable information has resulted from this relationship."

One document, prepared in July, 1968, lists "advantages gained through bureau participation in local police training schools." This is "an excellent medium through which we obtain added public recognition and a higher regard for our activities," it says.

The FBI document also cites "the frequent and favorable newspaper editorials relative to local police training schools in which the FBI participates."

FBI Papers Disclose Plans For Riots, Youths, Snipers

By Betty Medsger
Washington Post Staff Writer

PHILADELPHIA, May 18—In June, 1967, there were three nights of civil disturbances in Tampa, Fla. They were triggered, according to FBI reports, by the police killing of a Negro who was suspected of breaking and entering and committing grand larceny. He was killed while fleeing police.

According to FBI reports on that disturbance, Tampa police officials decided they would give orders to "shoot to kill" if future rioters "start shooting." Public housing projects in the city, according to the FBI document, will be searched in the event of future riots "in an attempt to locate all weapons that possibly would be used by the rioters."

How Tampa and 20 other cities developed riot-control tactics in 1967 after racial disturbances is described in more than 300 pages of FBI documents sent to National Action-Research on the Military-Industrial Complex, an agency of the American Friends Service Committee.

The documents were sent to the Quaker agency by the "Citizens Commission to Investigate the FBI," the group that has taken responsibility for the March 8 raid on the FBI's Media, Pa., office.

Philadelphia Orders

Police here in Philadelphia, according to the FBI document on cities, "have orders to shoot anyone who either fires at police or throws missiles of any type." Philadelphia police "will not meet with any group of people to negotiate any conditions," and the police "will never be withdrawn to allow leaders to attempt to control their people."

The documents also reveal:

- Approval of an effort to find "potential offenders" when they are young, even during elementary school grades.

A report on police-youth relations from Pontiac, Mich., suggests policemen be employed in the school system. While the impression is conveyed that this "contact" could keep children from becoming delinquents, it is also stated that any knowledge the policeman gains "will be invaluable to his future investigations."

- Detailed recommendations on how to organize and train a police anti-sniper squad. The purpose of such squads would be "the capture, incapacitation or elimination of the sniper."

It is suggested in the document that personnel for anti-sniper squads be "former members of the military or wild hunters." An article attached to the document and prepared by a man identified as a former FBI agent recommends that the artillery of anti-sniper squads should include "high-powered rifles and machine-guns" to be used from helicopters.

- Police training schools are urged in one document to consider having the FBI participate in their local training programs because newspaper editors consider the FBI part of a "progressive movement."

- A Baltimore civil rights unit in the local police force, according to another document, works to develop good police-community relations and simultaneously gathers intelligence information on community and political organizations.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6/5/84 BY SP5 RJG/buy

"THE WASHINGTON POST"

Washington, D. C.

May 19, 1971

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57-1957

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE CINCINNATI	OFFICE OF ORIGIN CINCINNATI	DATE 5/25/71	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 4/10/71 - 5/24/71
TITLE OF CASE <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 200px;"></div>		REPORT MADE BY SA KENNETH R. KIRWAN	TYPED BY dsc
		CHARACTER OF CASE MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING (MEDBURG SUSPECT)	

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REFERENCES: Cincinnati letter to Philadelphia, 4/30/71, with attached summary report captioned SM - Medburg Suspect". WFO airtel to Bureau, 4/16/71, captioned EASTCON. Philadelphia teletype to Cincinnati, 5/9/71, captioned as above. Indianapolis airtel to Cincinnati, 5/12/71, captioned as above. Philadelphia teletype to Cincinnati, 5/14/71, captioned as above. Detroit teletype to Cincinnati, 5/19/71, captioned as above. Philadelphia teletype to Bureau, 5/21/71, captioned as above. Baltimore teletype to Cincinnati 5/22/71, captioned as above. Cincinnati airtel to Philadelphia, 5/25/71, captioned - Miscellaneous, Information Concerning (Medburg Suspect)".

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED					DO NONE	ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		
							PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

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 2 - Baltimore (52-8575) (Enc. 2)
 2 - Cleveland (52-4468)
 2 - Detroit (100-39616)
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 (1 - 52-3478)

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52-94527-1958 REC-47

22 JUN 1971

EX-11A REC-14

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				
Agency				
Request Recd.	ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED			
Date Fwd.	HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED			
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By				

Notations

COVER PAGE

CI 100-19924

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7 - Cincinnati
(2 - 100-19924)
(2 - 52-4468)
(1 - 100-19009) (EASTCON)
(1 - 100-19542)
(1 - 100-16926)

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ENCLOSURES

Enclosed for the Bureau, Baltimore and Indianapolis are two, and for Philadelphia four copies of photo of subject. U

LEADS:

BALTIMORE

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Will follow action taken by State Director, Selective Service, Col. JAMES L. HAYS, regarding reporting subject's violation of SSA to USA, Baltimore. U

CLEVELAND

Copies are being furnished the Cleveland Office inasmuch as this report contains information concerning associate who apparently is in violation of current SSS statute and may be the subject of a SSS violation, Cleveland Division. U

DETROIT

AT FLINT, MICHIGAN

Will attempt to secure handwriting samples of subject through review of personnel records, General Motors Institute, Flint, Michigan. U

WFO

Copies furnished WFO in view of possible later investigation. U

- B -
COVER PAGE

CI 100-19924

INDIANAPOLIS

Copies are being furnished to the Indianapolis Office inasmuch as subject's LDB is located in that division and it is the residence of his parents. U

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LOUISVILLE

Copies are also being furnished the Louisville Office inasmuch as [] has been in contact with []
[]
Kentucky. U

CINCINNATI

AT CINCINNATI, OHIO

Efforts being made to determine [] exact whereabouts and when determined, Bureau permission will be requested to interview. U

The leads to determine the recipient of toll calls made from residences occupied or accessible to [] have been set out under separate communications. All pertinent information concerning the identities and background of these recipients will be furnished upon receipt. U

ADMINISTRATIVE:

An investigation concerning [] as a secondary Medburg suspect is being afforded continuous aggressive attention to resolve his involvement. It has been established thus far that he could not have been physically present at Medburg. However, his association with [] [] and his activities within the Cincinnati Division are being thoroughly investigated to determine if he might be connected with Medburg in any way. U

It is to be noted that in the Eastcon investigation the WFO Division submitted an airtel dated 4/16/71 to determine the significance of telephone call from [] [] Washington, D.C., to Dayton, Ohio, telephone number [] on 1/4/71. It was then established this telephone was registered to []

[redacted] at [redacted] Ohio. As indicated in this report, it was determined that several individuals, including [redacted] had lived at [redacted] [redacted] Ohio, during the pertinent period. It is to be noted that the phone call from Washington, D.C. was listed to a residence occupied by seven individuals. The residence at [redacted] [redacted] Ohio, where the call was received, was apparently occupied by at least five individuals. U

On May 14, 1971, a suitable pretext was made to the Hawker United Church of Christ, 55 North Long View, Dayton, Ohio, which determined that [redacted] had not been affiliated with this church since about the fall of 1970. It was learned that [redacted] had gone to California with his wife to live and probably to continue his education. No address was available through this church. U

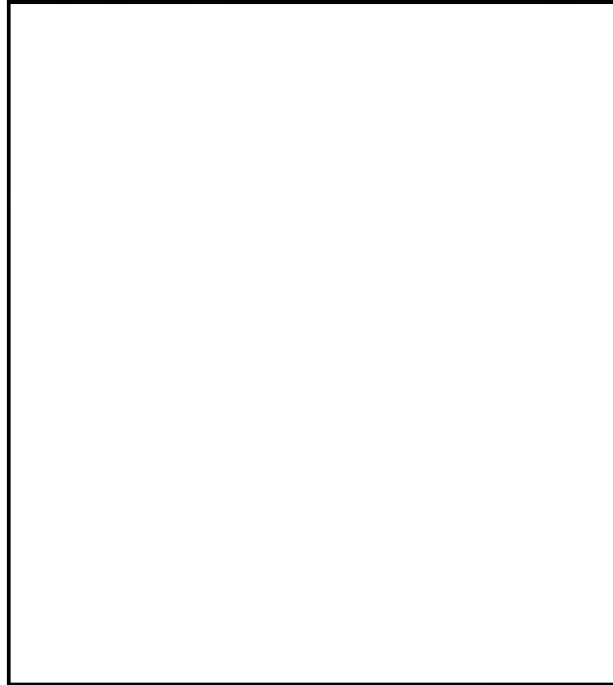
On May 14, 1971, through suitable pretext at [redacted] [redacted] Ohio, it was determined that a directory utilized for the purpose of advising callers concerning the location of students and/or former students at the seminary showed that [redacted] were currently located at [redacted] California. It was further learned that [redacted] and his wife had been in California since about fall, 1970 or early winter, 1970. U

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 5/3/71

A reliable source who is in a position to furnish information regarding the residents at [redacted] Ohio, advised that the individuals who reside at [redacted] appear to be respectable people and he thought that they were all religious people connected in some way with [redacted]

[redacted] Source stated that the residence at [redacted] was now vacant and that the following individuals had filed changes of address from that address to the indicated addresses listed below: U

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On 4/22/71 at [redacted] File # CI 100-19924

by SA [redacted] /dsc Date dictated 4/28/71

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

-E-

The Cincinnati indices contain the following information regarding the individuals who had resided at [redacted] Ohio: U

Cincinnati indices contained no information regarding [redacted] U

[redacted] is the subject of Cincinnati file 100-19542. Investigation was open during February, 1971, based on information received that [redacted] was active in the Veterans Against the War. A leaflet distributed 3/27/71, at a regional meeting of the Ohio Regional Coalition of the National Peace Action Coalition contained the printed name of [redacted] showing address [redacted] [redacted] Ohio, and telephone number [redacted]. The 5/6/71, issue of the "Dayton Daily News", Dayton, Ohio, contained an elaborate article identifying [redacted] age [redacted] residing [redacted] Ohio, as a person engaged in counseling servicemen on problems ranging from being AWOL to conscientious objection. The article quoted [redacted] as saying he did not encourage anyone to go to Canada and did not counsel anyone to be disloyal or to desert. The article was accompanied by a two column photograph of [redacted]. Nothing has been developed which would indicate [redacted] has had any connection with EASTCON. U

[redacted] is subject of Cincinnati file 100-16926. She was one of about 75 demonstrators arrested at Cincinnati 12/11/67, when these individuals rushed through the doors of the Federal Office Building and sat in the corridor near the Armed Forces Induction Center. Persons were arrested after they refused police orders to leave the area. [redacted] was reported to have been engaged in limited anti-Vietnam War protests at Cincinnati, Ohio. As of 3/22/71, she was reported to be active in Women's Liberation at Dayton, Ohio. There has been no information developed indicating [redacted] as having any contact with EASTCON. U

The Cincinnati indices contained no reference to [redacted] or his associate [redacted] prior to his identification as a visitor to [redacted] U

A reliable source who is in a position to furnish information regarding subject's activities while a student at Carroll High School, Hometown, Indiana, furnished the following information on 5/12/71, to SA [redacted]

[redacted] was consolidated into [redacted] DOB [redacted] at Fort Wayne, Indiana, graduated from [redacted] Indiana, on 5/22/68. He graduated [redacted] an honor roll student, worked for the school newspaper, member of Future Farmers of America, and the National Honor Society. His school record indicates very good attendance. He resided with his parents [redacted] Indiana. U

[redacted] attended [redacted] and went from there direct to [redacted]. There are several other children in the family, and subject's mother was [redacted]. There is no indication that subject was a disciplinary problem while in high school. U

On 4/26/71, a copy of subject's transcript was sent to [redacted] Pennsylvania; records of [redacted] were not well kept and there is no information of a transcript being sent to another college. V

On 5/12/71, a reliable source from another government agency, who is in a position to furnish information regarding subject's Selective Service status, advised SA [redacted] his file consists of one letter which indicates [redacted] is registered with [redacted] Indiana, assigned Selective Service Number [redacted] DOB [redacted] at [redacted] Indiana. He is registered as a conscientious objector and classified 1-W (civilian work). [redacted] main file has been sent to Selective Service System, State Headquarters, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. He was assigned civilian work in lieu of military service and was to report to [redacted] Illinois. Since

his file is at State Headquarters, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, this indicates that the Church of the Brethren sent him to Pennsylvania to perform his civilian work. His registration card indicates he has two years of college. U

On 5/19/71, a reliable source, who is in a position to furnish information regarding subject's employment at [redacted] Michigan, advised subject's [redacted] record reflects the following: U

DOB
Address

SSAN
Education

Father

Subject entered [redacted] 8/19/68 and alternated every four weeks between [redacted] and employment at [redacted]

Ohio. He withdrew from [redacted] 8/15/69, stating he was entering church work. He is described as excellent student. His academic average was 90.3. While attending [redacted] subject resided on campus. While working at [redacted] subject resided at [redacted] Ohio, in home owned by [redacted] U

In a letter dated 4/21/71, subject requested [redacted] to furnish transcript of his records to [redacted] Pennsylvania. U

A reliable source, who is in a position to furnish information regarding whether subject was ever a student at [redacted] advised on 5/13/71, that [redacted] records show no record that subject ever attended that school. U

On 5/13/71, a reliable source, representing another government agency, who is in a position to furnish information regarding subject's Selective Service status,

advised at that time subject's Selective Service file had been transferred to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Selective Service Headquarters from Indiana when it was believed he was working at [redacted] Pa., in lieu of draft service. [redacted] advised by letter he was working at Fairfield, Pa., out of [redacted] Maryland. He was working for [redacted] of the [redacted] Maryland, but not in lieu of draft. [redacted] file was transferred to Baltimore Selective Service Headquarters, 12/1/70. U

A reliable source, representing another government agency advised 5/20/71, that subject's file was returned from National Headquarters, Selective Service System, Washington, D.C., to Baltimore, Maryland. The file reflects the following regarding subject: U

Race	White
Sex	Male
SSN	[redacted]
DOB	[redacted]
POB	[redacted]
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Dark brown
Height	5'8"
Weight	150 pounds
Address	[redacted]
SSAN	[redacted]
Person always knowing address	[redacted]

Father

Mother

Brother

[redacted] claimed conscientious objector.

His last known address as of 12/14/70 was [redacted]
[redacted] Ohio. He was classified

1-W on 4/1/70. U

A letter to Col. JAMES L. HAYS, III, State Director, 31 Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Maryland, dated 5/14/71, from [REDACTED] General Counsel, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, WDC, states in part as follows: U

"The Director had determined that this registrant should be reported to the United States Attorney for prosecution under Section 12 of the Military Service Act of 1967 for violation of the provisions of Section Six (J) of that act as follows: U

This registrant selected work which he agreed to perform in lieu of induction. The Local Board pursuant to Section 16680.20 of the regulations, ordered him to report for and remain in employment with [REDACTED] located at [REDACTED] Illinois, for 24 consecutive months, or until released or transferred by proper authority. He reported on October 6, 1970, and subsequently under Section 1660.21 (c) of the regulations was transferred to civilian work at [REDACTED]. He failed to report on 12/26/70. Since that time, he has failed to perform the work to which he was ordered". U

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/14/71

A reliable source, who is in a position to furnish information regarding the occupants of the residence located at [redacted] Ohio, advised as follows: U

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He advised that he has been [redacted]

He advised that an individual by the name of [redacted]

[redacted] stated that he does not believe [redacted] to be employed as he is almost always there when [redacted]

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[redacted] stated that this residence gets [redacted]

He stated [redacted]

[redacted] stated that [redacted]

[redacted] further advised that he [redacted]

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b7D

[redacted] stated that he is unable to recall any particular name to which [redacted]

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b7D

4/12/71

100-19924
52-4468

On [redacted] at [redacted]

File #

SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] JNH/jdc

4/13/71

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by [redacted] Date dictated [redacted]

CI 52-4468

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[redacted] stated that he has only seen one person when [redacted] and that he is a white male. U

He advised that this house is a double which has both the address [redacted] stays in [redacted] and some new people have moved in just in the past two or three weeks to [redacted]

[redacted] U

[redacted] described the only person he has seen at this address whom he believes to be [redacted] as a white male, about [redacted] years old, 5'11", 170-175 pounds, dark brown hair medium cut. He may possibly wear glasses but is not positive of this. U

On 4/14/71, through suitable pretext to the [redacted] Ohio, it was determined through female answering call that [redacted] resides [redacted] Ohio. She described this as a residence for [redacted] telephone [redacted]. She stated [redacted] is or was employed at [redacted] Ohio, and volunteered that he is a draft resister. U

Louisville teletype to Bureau 5/4/71, indicated that [redacted] Ohio, sent a letter 4/30/71 (postmarked U. S. Postal Service, Phoenix Arizona) to [redacted] Kentucky. No information in letter from [redacted] to [redacted] except [redacted] stated to [redacted] that he is in travel status in Arizona. A suitable pretext call made to the residence at [redacted] Ohio, on 5/24/71 determined that [redacted] was out of town and was no expected to return until the latter part of the week. U

[redacted]

The Cleveland Office advised by teletype 4/15/71 there were no credit or arrest records for [redacted] at [redacted] Ohio. However, according to [redacted] holds SSN [redacted]. He is currently classified I-W and performing civilian work in lieu of military service. He, according to [redacted] is assigned to [redacted] Illinois. [redacted] returned SSS card to President NIXON as protest against draft. U

It is to be noted that investigation in this matter is being coordinated at Cincinnati with EASTCON and any information pertinent to EASTCON will be reported under this caption. Information appearing as an insert in this report relative to toll calls from WDC to Dayton, Ohio, was extracted from FD-302 prepared by SA [redacted] WFO, caption EASTCON, WFO file 100-52299. U

The photographs of [redacted] which are being furnished to the designated offices, were obtained from [redacted] U

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: KENNETH R. KIRWAN
Date: 5/25/71

Office: Cincinnati

Field Office File #: 100-19924

Bureau File #: 52-94527

Title: [REDACTED]

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Character: MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING (MEDBURG SUSPECT)

Synopsis:

Subject identified as individual who visited [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] 4/10/71 at [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Kentucky. Subject, along with associate
[REDACTED] is associated with [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Ohio, and currently resides
[REDACTED] Ohio. previous residence
for both [REDACTED] Ohio. Statements
attributed to both subject and [REDACTED] indicate they
are opposed to the rules and regulations of the
SSS, draft and to any form of alternate military
duty made available to conscientious objectors.
Toll calls from residences occupied or accessible
to both subject and [REDACTED] set forth. Subject and
[REDACTED] both were in attendance at a District Board
meeting of the Southern Ohio Church of the Brethren
on 3/8/71 and remained at this meeting until past
10:00 PM. Inquiries with airlines indicate no flights
subsequent to this period from surrounding areas to
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Credit and criminal
records of subject at his home address at Ft. Wayne,
Indiana, negative. U

- P -

DETAILS:

6/5/84 SP5 RJS/Bury

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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1

Date 4/12/71

On April 10, 1971, Officer [redacted] advised that review of [redacted] indicate that [redacted] had two visitors on April 10, 1971. There were [redacted] Ohio, and [redacted] Maryland. No further addresses were listed and the visitors were not further identified. The visit with [redacted] was not supervised, and [redacted] stated no further information concerning the visit is available. 0

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On 4/10/71

at [redacted]

by SA [redacted]

LS a

Date dictated 4/12/71

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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1

Date 4/27/71

[redacted]
Ohio, telephone number [redacted] was interviewed at the above church by Special Agent [redacted] and Special Agent [redacted] who identified themselves as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation through a display of credentials. At the very outset of the interview, [redacted] was informed of the nature of the interview, that being any information he could provide concerning the background and activities of [redacted]

[redacted] was specifically informed that the interviewing agents were not conducting an investigation concerning his religious beliefs, nor the religious doctrine of [redacted]. [redacted] advised that he understood the nature of the interview and provided the following information: U

[redacted] first became acquainted with both [redacted] when he personally met both of these persons on an occasion believed to be March 8, 1971, when a district board meeting of the [redacted] was held at [redacted] Ohio, [redacted] U

[redacted] advised that both [redacted] were opposed to the present schedule of military conscription in the United States and were not receptive of the current alternate military duty assignments that were presently available in lieu of active military duty assignment. U [redacted] stated that he respects people who are themselves pacifists but with regard to those persons who object to military service will only respect those persons who accept alternate military duty within the framework of the existing law. U

[redacted] advised that from what he has heard and read concerning both [redacted] he considers both of them to be anarchists. He stated that presently both [redacted] belong to [redacted]

On 4/26/71

at [redacted]

File #

100-19924
52-4468by SAs [redacted]PJD/dls
date dictated

4/26/71

[redacted] Ohio,
with [redacted] U

[redacted] further stated that he has spoken to [redacted] about [redacted] on only one very brief occasion, and during this time formed the opinion that [redacted] is somewhat sympathetic to the causes of both [redacted]. He has no idea as to how long both [redacted] have been in [redacted] Ohio, area, but believes that they both currently reside at an address either [redacted] Ohio. U

[redacted] stated that it is his belief that a [redacted] is supposed to be the grandfather to either [redacted] and that [redacted] presently resides in [redacted] U

[redacted] stated that he is not sympathetic with either [redacted] and that they are not welcomed in his particular church to speak to his parishioners. However, he stated that this is his own opinion concerning both [redacted] and that the church itself could extend an invitation to them to speak at this particular church in deference to his own opinion. U

[redacted] advised that [redacted]
[redacted] Ohio, is helping both [redacted] raise funds and provide foodstuffs to aid them in their current work. U

[redacted] advised that [redacted]
[redacted] Ohio, is currently [redacted]
[redacted] who handles activity in the [redacted]
[redacted] which both [redacted] have also become involved in. He advised that [redacted] could possibly provide more information concerning both their backgrounds and their current activities in the pacifist movement concerning military conscription. U

During the interview, [redacted] provided a copy of the Southern Ohio Herald, April, 1971 edition, which contained an article entitled, "BVS Project in Southern Ohio". U

Also, [] also provided a mimeographed copy of "Brethren Resistance Newsletter". April 17, 1971. issue, which was mailed to [] care of [] showing a return address of Brethren Resistance Newsletter, 2035 Grand Avenue, Dayton, Ohio. [] further stated that contained within this particular Brethren Resistance Newsletter was a loose mimeographed piece of paper entitled, "A Joint Treaty of Peace between the People of the United States, North Viet Nam, and South Viet Nam". U

[] stated that he could furnish no other pertinent information concerning either [] or []. At this time [] was again informed by interviewing agents that the nature of this particular interview was not in any way designed to investigate the present religious background of his particular church, or his own particular religious philosophy. [] stated that he fully understood the nature of the interview concerning both [] and at this time the interview was terminated. U

On April 26, 1971, [redacted] furnished the Brethren Resistance Newsletter dated March 17, 1971. Appearing in this newsletter under the caption, "News and Thoughts from Brethren Resisters" is an article after which appears the name [redacted] This article reads as follows: U

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"There are three aspects of prison life that press upon me in here - the first is the near-total control over my life, with very limited boundaries beyond which I cannot move. For example I have the choice of either going to the gym or not going to the gym and staying in my dorm in the evening. And if I stay in the dorm, my choices are limited to watching TV, reading, talking, writing, or playing the guitar. Not that I can't get quite a bit out of some of those things but it is the fact of having to do one of those things plus the impact of the two other oppressive aspects of prison life that make life here, at times quite trying. U

"The second oppressive aspect is the separation from my loved ones and friends, and the third aspect that is difficult to take is the relative lack of meaningful activity, which for me means movement activity. Which is why I would like to urge those of you who are not imprisoned and who are capable of taking part in demonstrations and other actions to do so. U

"But I feel I should say more. It is not just demonstrations that people should involve themselves in, for non-disruptive actions are not enough. What is needed, I am convinced, is the kind of mass civil disobedience that is being planned for Washington, D.C. If the government is not going to stop the war (as it is not planning to do) then we who are committed to peace, seriously committed, with our lives and not just words; we must prove that by disrupting the functioning of the government, by stopping the processes of government. And we must do all we can to spread that militant non-violent activity - to increase the numbers of those who will declare an end to business as usual until the government commits itself to total withdrawal of all troops and support sometime this year. We must realize that activity that is non-disruptive of our lives is also activity that is not enough. Or again, the Indochinese

people are paying with their lives, just for the "crime" of living in an area of the world that the United States government wants to control; how much hardship are we willing to endure in order to stop that?

'That is my message to those of you not inside the fence, I hope it does not fall upon unhearing ears. May you all grow in strength and determination, in the willingness to take those kinds of actions that will enable our country to be truly Christian. u



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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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5/3/71

Date _____

1

[redacted]
Ohio, and who resides at [redacted] Ohio, advised that he has met [redacted] on one occasion but does not know them well. He stated that on March 8, 1971, [redacted]

[redacted] held its meeting at his church and, since he was the host pastor, he was allowed to attend the meeting. He stated that [redacted] appeared at the meeting appealing to that official board of [redacted] for support for their activities opposing and resisting the draft. He stated he did not recall specifically any of the statements or comments made by them but he had the impression that they were opposed to cooperating with the Selective Service System and would not accept alternate employment which was available to conscientious objectors who utilized the system of appeals and requests built into the Selective Service System. He noted that the official board did vote to support them but he did not believe there were specific means of support mentioned in the motion which was passed. U

[redacted] stated that he is opposed to the stand taken by [redacted] and others who resist the Selective Service System. He stated that the [redacted] does take a stand in opposition to war but that he is appreciative that the government has given the opportunity for alternate service to conscientious objectors and he advises persons who seek his counseling to file for conscientious objection if they believe that is what they should do. He also counsels them to accept alternate service as it is offered to them. U

He stated that [redacted] would not be welcome in his church. U

He advised that [redacted] apparently put out a mimeographed newsletter which was called "The Brethren Resistance Newsletter," which set out informa-

On 4/27/71 at [redacted] File # 100-19924
CI 52-4468
by SA [redacted] & SA [redacted] 4/30/71
RMJ/skm

CI 52-4468

2

tion relative to their particular stand against the
Selective Service System and other information relative
to the draft. [redacted] made available a copy of
the "Brethren Resistance Newsletter" dated April 17, 197c U

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 5/25/71

[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] Ohio, advised SA [redacted] that
the meeting of [redacted]
[redacted] held at his church on March 8,
1971, began in the late afternoon and he recalled that
it continued after dinner, possibly ending after 10:00 PM.
He recalled that [redacted] were at the
meeting during the entire time. He stated further he
recalled that they made no mention of having to leave
the area that evening. U

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On 5/12/71 at [redacted] File # CI 100-19924
by SA [redacted] /dsc Date dictated 5/19/71

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The March 6, 1971, final edition, "Dayton Daily News", daily newspaper in general circulation, Dayton, Ohio, contained an article by staff writer LARRY KINNEER, captioned "Draft Resisters Put Beliefs on Line". This article is set forth as follows:()

"Bob Gross and Cliff Kindy resemble a couple of college students who have nothing more to worry about than making an eight o'clock class on Saturday morning.

"They have a little more on their minds. Both are members of the pacifist Church of the Brethren, have turned in their draft cards and have refused alternative service.

"Each faces a year and a half in prison as a result of his beliefs and actions. Gross, who is 20 years old, believes he'll be imprisoned this spring. Kindy, a year older, is more optimistic. He's planning to be married in August.

"'Yes, it concerns me,' Gross, stocky and dark-haired, said calmly, 'the fact that I've got a year or so in jail. But I've had plenty of time to think it over and am prepared for it'.

"' Although I've accepted the fact I may go to jail, I'm planning to go back to school next fall.' He attended General Motors institute in Michigan in 1969.

"'I feel I'm a better judge of how my life is to be spent than the government is. Oh, yes, I could go to Canada or go underground, but that would be more disruptive to my life than a year and a half in jail.'

"As members of the Brethren Volunteer service, Gross and Kindy since September have headed a program which is relatively new for the organization. They speak to church groups - their own religious affiliation as well as others - and schools which will invite them.

"They also offer moral support to young men encountering problems with the draft. 'BVS thought if two or three of us could be put at one place we could help others in difficulty,' said Kindy, who has a moustache, is soft-spoken and the more introverted of the two.

"'Some people in the schools are not sure we mean what we're saying,' Gross said. 'They can't believe we don't owe two years of our lives to the government. And they can't believe we have no reason to kill.

"'But our basic belief is that no governmental system is worth killing for.'

"Although the Church of the Brethren has been opposed to war since 1708, it expanded on its position at its last convention. The church now endorses two positions for its members: Alternate service (formerly the only endorsement) and open, non-violent noncooperation with the system of conscription.

"'We stress total noncooperation,' Kindy explained.

"But choosing between the two alternatives is strictly for the individual to decide, according to the Rev. Ronald K. Morgan, pastor of Mack Memorial Church of the Brethren on Salem Avenue. His congregation is one of the Dayton area's largest, with membership near 500.

"'But I couldn't say my congregation leaned one way or another on this active draft resistance business,' he said. 'More in our congregation would lean toward the alternate service option.'

"And so would the relatively small congregation of the East Dayton Church of the Brethren, 3520 E. Third St., according to its pastor, the Rev. J. Calvin Bright. 'My own congregation would do something within the framework of the law. We feel the law has given good alternatives to us.'

"'Quite frankly, these boys (Gross and Kindy) wouldn't get a sympathetic hearing in my church,' he said.

"The Rev. Robert E. Martin, Church of the Brethren, 5353 Germantown Pike, echoes Mr. Bright's comments. 'I think our congregation feels the government has done us a service by offering us the alternative service,' Mr. Martin said.

"Both Kindy and Gross tried alternate service for a time, but concluded they were still complying with the selective service.

"'We felt we were not doing enough to promote peace,' Kindy said, 'and we felt we had to do more. We're opposed not only to the Vietnam war, but to all war.'

"Gross added, 'We just didn't want to be a part of the selective service system. We think it's all wrong.'

"This week, the two approached the four service branches here, asking that they be allowed to accompany recruiters on their annual visit to schools. 'We want a chance to explain our viewpoints,' Kindy said.

"Although some recruiters were more receptive than others, the consensus was that it would be best to visit the schools at different times. 'They felt if we created any controversy it could mean none of us could go into the schools,' Gross said.

"To let draft resisters throughout the world know what is happening in resistance efforts, Kindy and Gross started publishing a Brethren resistance newsletter and mailed copies of the first edition to 1,050 persons. Such efforts are financed from their own pockets.

"Their style of life is spartan and they exist on a meager income of \$100 a month each, for laboring at the Salem car wash, 122 Salem Ave. Their income houses and feeds them.

"Neither has a car, relying on hitchhiking to visit other resisters and offer moral support to friends in prison. They manage to visit their families occasionally. Gross is from Indiana and Kindy's home is near Wooster.

"They plan to continue the program until August. 'But both of us have decided to work for social change all the rest of our lives,' Kindy said."

CI 100-19924

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On May 12, 1971, SA [redacted] made telephonic inquiry with Trans World Airlines (TWA) Reservation Section, and determined that there were no airline flights by TWA or any other airlines from Dayton, Ohio, to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, between 10:00 PM and 7:00 AM on Monday night or the night of May 8, 1971. U

On May 13, 1971, SA KENNETH R. KIRWAN made telephonic inquiries in Cincinnati, Ohio, at the TWA, American and Allegheny Airlines and was advised that the only flight leaving for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania subsequent to 10:00 PM on March 8, 1971, was a 10:10 PM flight on Allegheny Airlines from Columbus, Ohio, which is approximately 70 miles distance from Dayton, Ohio. U

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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4/15/71

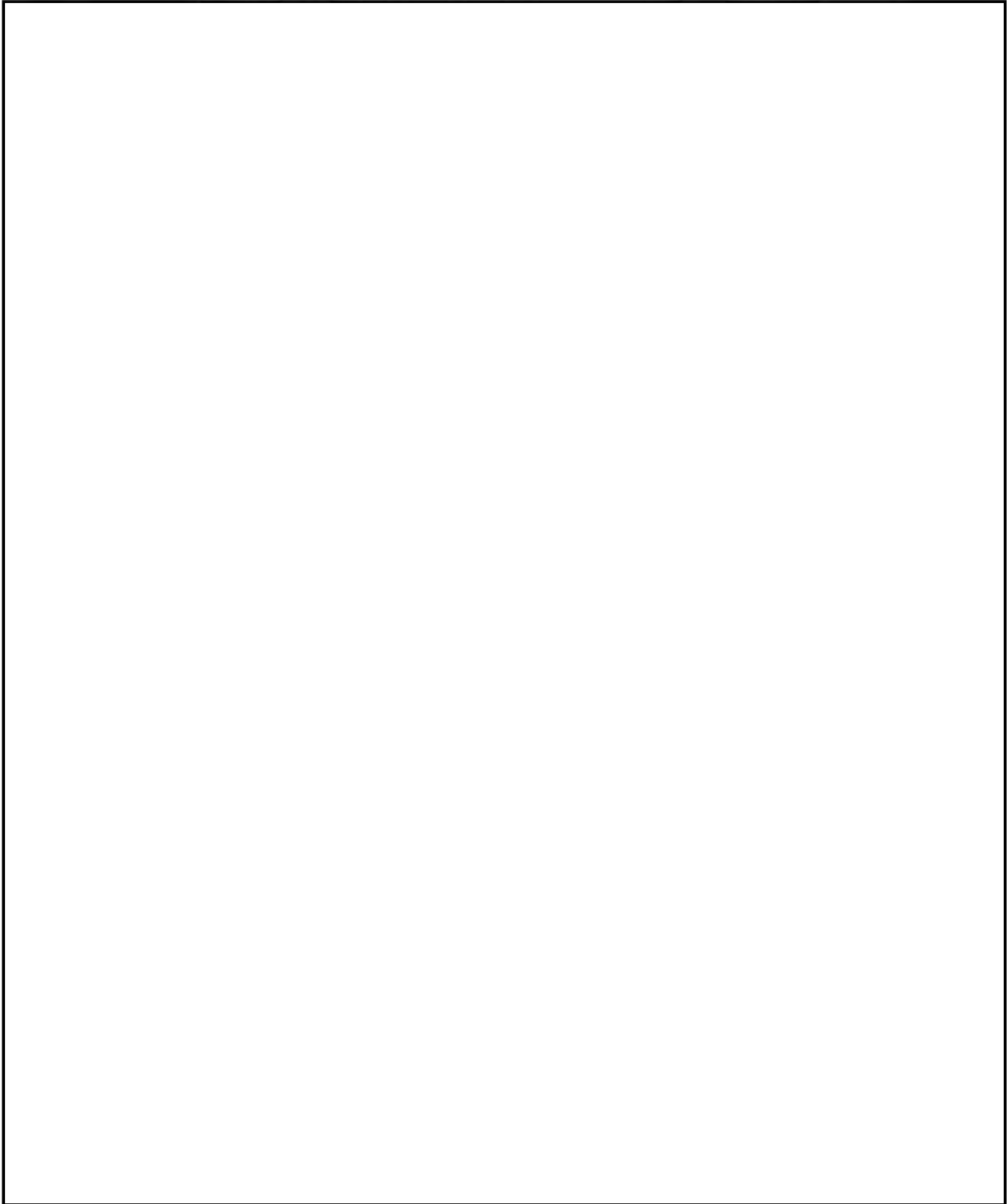
Date

Records of [redacted]
show that [redacted]b6
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On 4/13/71 at [redacted] File # 100-19924
CI 52-4468
by SAs [redacted] and [redacted] b6
[redacted]/RRC/dsc b7C Date dictated 4/15/71

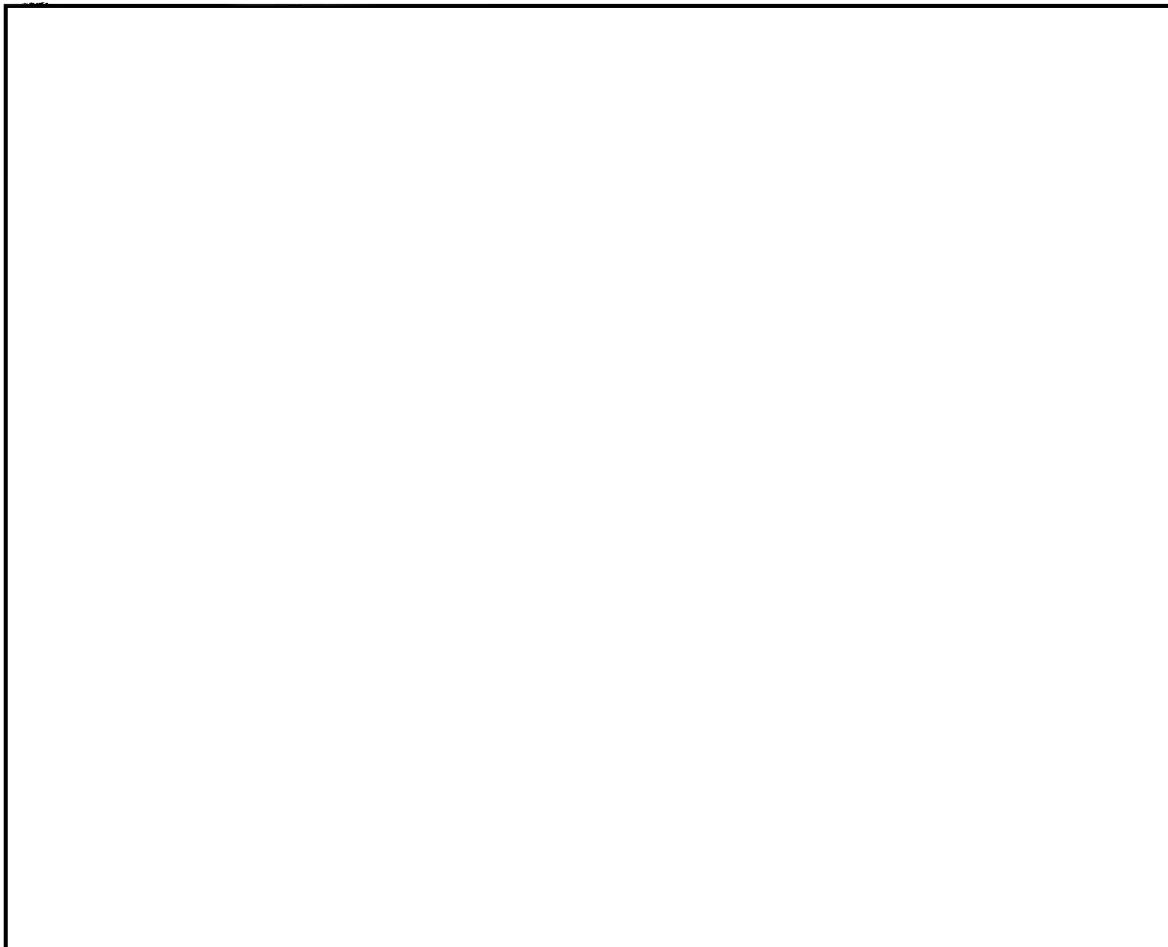
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CI 52-4468
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CI 52-4468

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The above information may be made available
only upon issuance of a subpoena duces tecum to [redacted]

[redacted]
[redacted] U

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100-19924
CI 52-4468
CWR:gmb
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The following investigation was conducted at Dayton, Ohio by SA [redacted]

On March 14, 1971, [redacted]

[redacted] advised that his records show that [redacted] Social Security Number [redacted] residence [redacted] did work for his firm for about four months during the latter part of 1970 and the first part of 1971. He stated that a friend of [redacted] Social Security Number [redacted] residence [redacted] also worked for him during the same period of time. U

[redacted] stated that these boys left his firm several months ago and he believes they went to work at [redacted]. He stated that both of these boys attended [redacted] which is located north of his place of business and both of them are conscientious objectors and neither of them believe in the Vietnam War. U

He stated that shortly after these boys left his employment, he saw an article in the newspaper, where they sent in their draft cards and that they stated they were not going into the service. U

He stated that he keeps no further records on his employees and he has no information as to the activities of either [redacted]. He stated that he believes that both of these boys are now residing at [redacted] but he is not sure of this. He said that he does not know any of these boys' associates and while at his place, these boys did their work and minded their own business. U

On March 14, 1971, [redacted]

[redacted] advised that he does not keep

CI 52-4468

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personnel records on his employees because they are mostly temporary. He stated that he keeps a list of employees on a daily basis. [REDACTED] made available lists of employees for the past two weeks and a check of these lists failed to disclose the names [REDACTED] U

Pursuant to the issuance of a subpoena by the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, [REDACTED] Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, 930 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. (WDC), furnished toll records for the following subscriber service: U

[REDACTED]

On April 21, 1971, SA [REDACTED] reviewed the 1970 City Directory for Dayton, Ohio, and determined that the telephone number [REDACTED] was listed to [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Under the name section of the 1970 City Directory, it was listed that [REDACTED] wife [REDACTED] resided at [REDACTED] Dayton, Ohio. His occupation was shown as student. U

The current Telephone Directory for Dayton, Ohio, issued in early 1971, listed [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] U

The Dayton City Directory lists the United Theological Seminary located at 1810 Harvard Boulevard, Dayton, Ohio. U

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent [REDACTED] at Dayton, Ohio: U

CI 100-19924

On April 23, 1971, [redacted]

[redacted] advised that [redacted]
[redacted] born [redacted] was known to the credit
files. His wife was shown as [redacted] and their residence
as [redacted] Ohio, as of March,
1970. He was employed by [redacted] as of March, 1970, and
part-time at [redacted] He was formerly employe
at [redacted] Ohio, as of
October, 1969. He had Social Security Account Number
[redacted] U

Deputy [redacted] Records Section,
Montgomery County Sheriff's Office, Dayton, Ohio,
advised on April 23, 1971, that there was no record
concerning [redacted] U

[redacted] Records Section,
Dayton, Ohio, Police Department, advised on April 23,
1971, that [redacted] had been arrested on
July 20, 1970, at 12:30 AM and charged with Unlawfully
Posting of Signs, at or near [redacted]
Ohio. The records indicated that his residence was
[redacted] and that he had Social Security Number
[redacted] He was described as a white male, age
[redacted] years, born [redacted] Batesville, Indiana,
6'2", 140 pounds, brown hair, brown eyes, employment -
none. No disposition for the arrest was shown. U

On April 27, 1971, [redacted]

[redacted] Municipal Court, City of
Dayton, Criminal Division, advised that she could find
no record of the above case concerning Unlawful Posting
of Signs. U

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date May 17, 1971

The following information is contained in

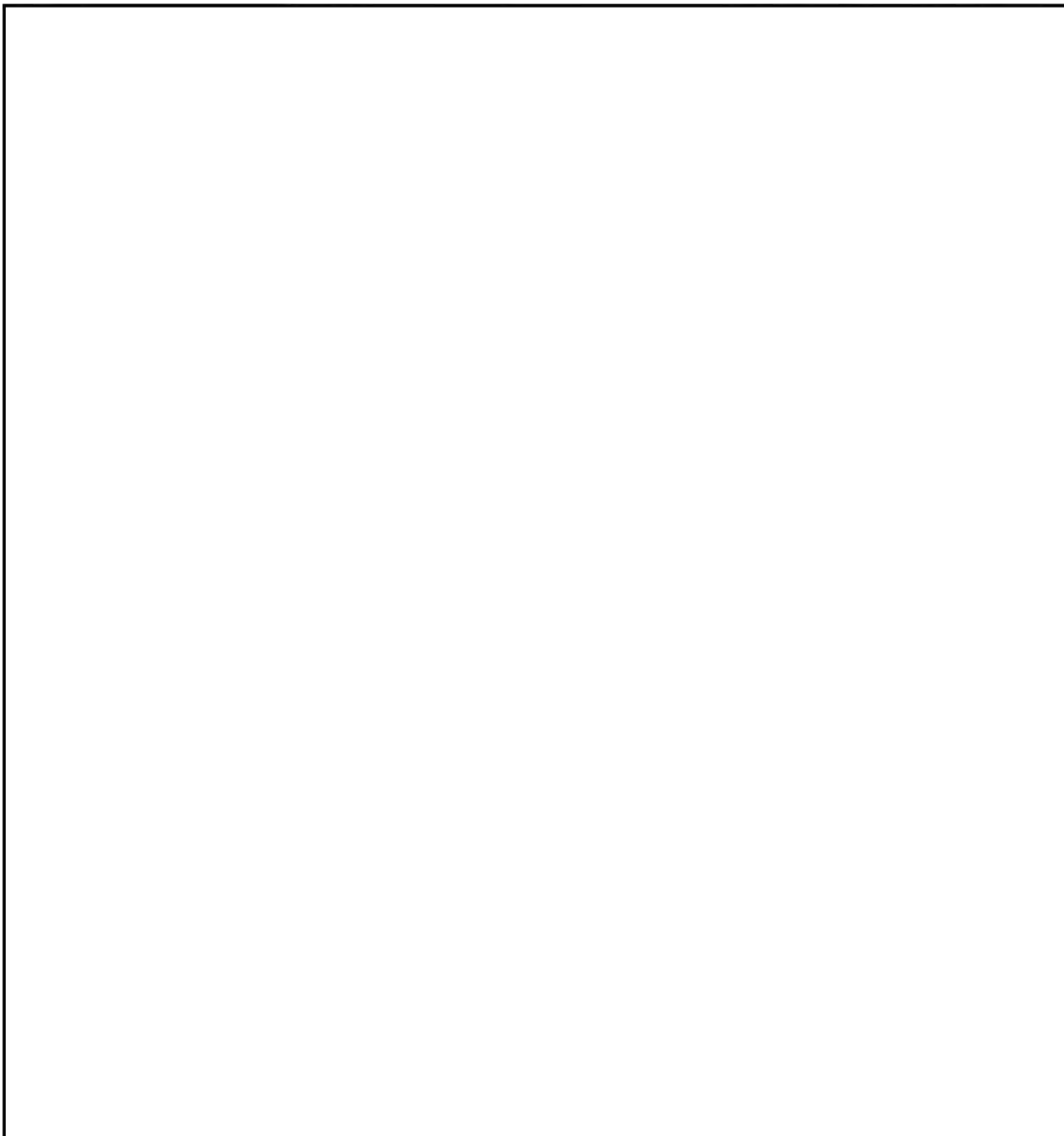
[Redacted]

On 5/15/71 at Dayton, Ohio File # 100-19924
by EC [Redacted] /nch Date dictated 5/14/71

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CI 100-19009
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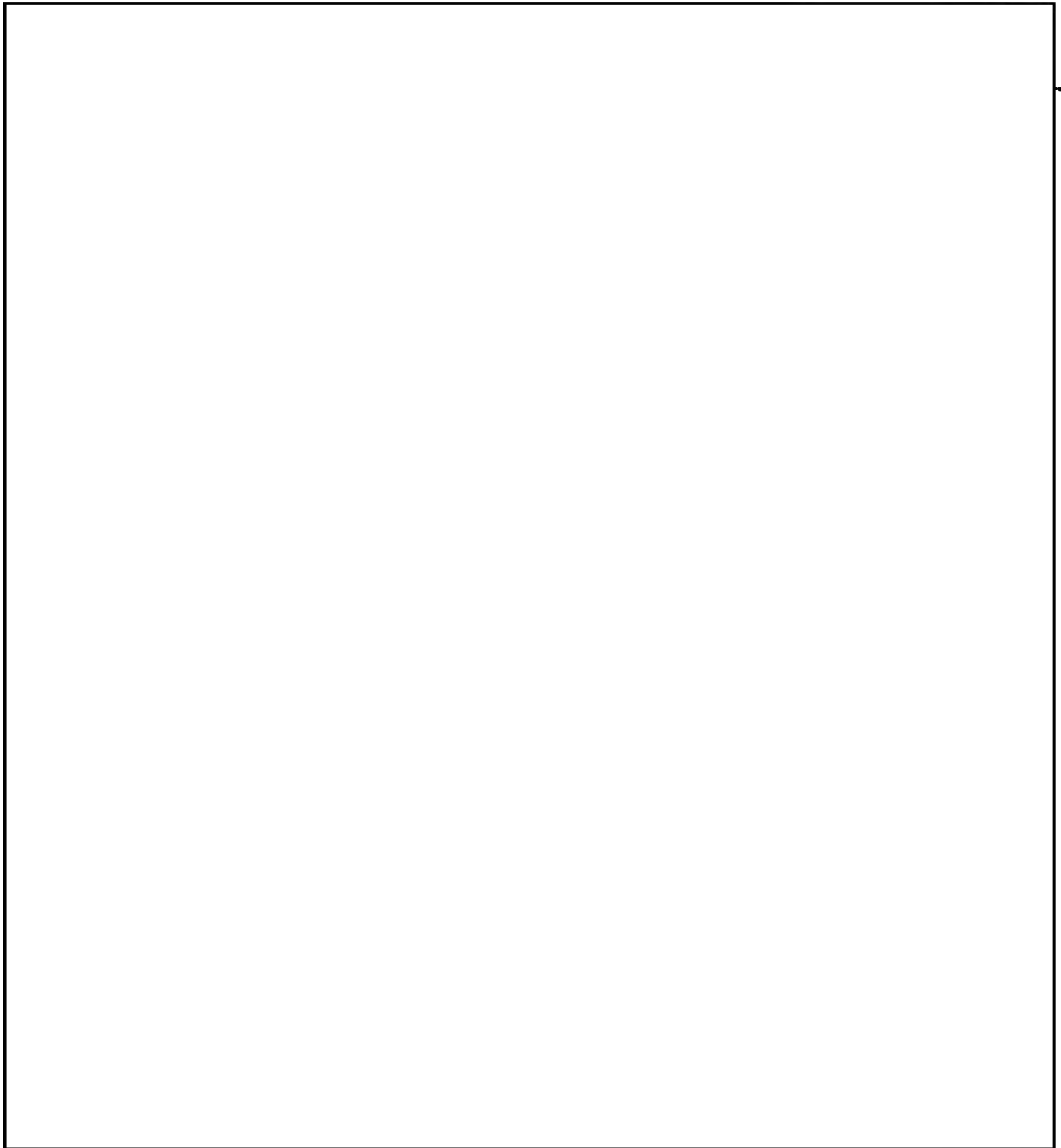
CI 100-19309

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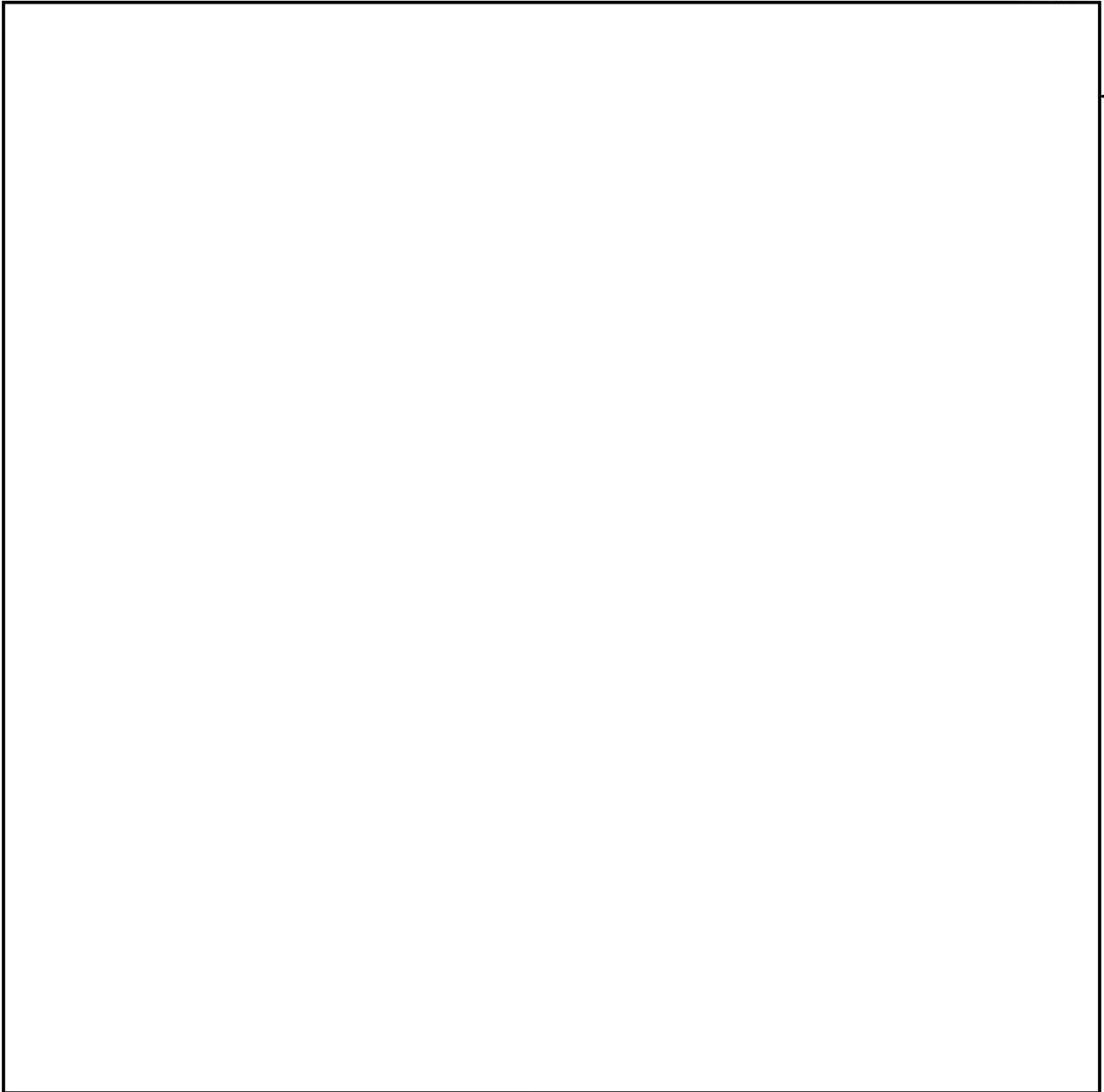
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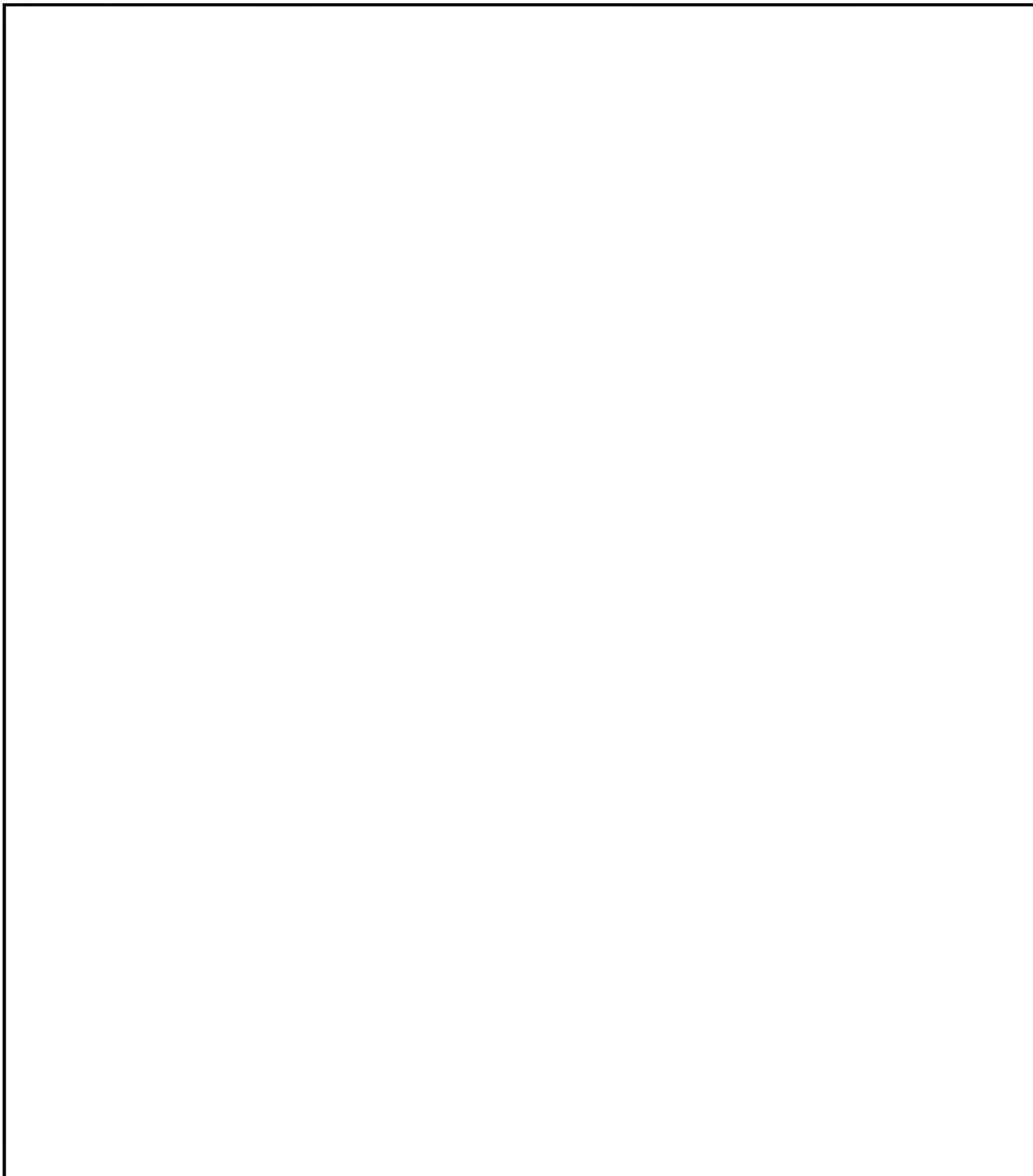
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CI 100-19009

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The above information should not be public
without the proper issuance of a subpoena duces tecum
directed to [REDACTED]

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CI 100-19924

The following investigation was conducted by
SA [] on April 16, 1971:U

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[] Captain, Records, Fort Wayne
Police Department, Fort Wayne, Indiana; and JODY OSWALD,
Records, Allen County Sheriff's Office, Fort Wayne,
Indiana, advised their records are negative in the name
of subject.U

On the same date, []
Fort Wayne, Indiana, advised records indicate []
[] was born [] at Fort Wayne, Indiana. His
parents are []U

[] Fort Wayne Credit Bureau,
Fort Wayne, Indiana, advised their records were negative
in the name of subject.U

Credit Bureau records reflected that [] and
[] reside at []
Indiana. [] is employed by []
[] Indiana, and is []U

Number of Enclosures 2

CI File No. 100-19924

RE (report) 5/25/51

Bureau 52-94527

Character Misc - info concerning
Madburg suspect
Descr. of Encl. photos of slgt

6/5/84 SPS Rjo/Bry

(2)



ENCLOSURE

52-94527 1958

Ci 52-4468-1A?
100-19924
Photo taken

3/5/71

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/5/84 BY SP5RJG/bur

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/5/84 BY SP5RJG/bur
Ci 52-4468-1A?
100-19924

Photo taken 3/5/71

52-94527-1952

June 3, 1971

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GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

Attached relates to investigation of Media Resident Agency burglary. Information received from Boston informant shows "Resist," the National anti-draft headquarters, Cambridge, Massachusetts, sent letter dated 5/21/71 to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Resist indicated that they had received second letter from [REDACTED] regarding visit to him by "our friendly public servants" expressing surprise in that there was no apparent reason to see [REDACTED] about the documents unless they had been reading Resist correspondence and knew that [REDACTED] was "in possession of the files." U

[REDACTED] is on Resist mailing list and has apparently received copies of Media documents. Efforts being made to further identify documents [REDACTED] may have in his possession. U

[REDACTED] furnished information that a new book produced by NARMIC (National Action Research on the Military Industrial Complex), an American Friends Service Committee group, entitled, "Police on the Home Front," offers a glimpse into the philosophy that guides the FBI spying operation. Efforts being made to obtain copy of this book. U

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

CBjr:mcp

DATE 6/5/04

BY SP5 RJA

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office WASHINGTON FIELD	Office of Origin WASHINGTON FIELD	Date 5/25/71	Investigative Period 7/16/70-5/19/71
Title of Case "CHANGED" MARJORIE ANN SHUMAN, aka Marjorie A, Shuman, Marjorie Shuman, Sister Ann Paul Shuman, Sister Ann Paul, Marg, Margie, Marjorie Schuman, Marjorie Sherman, Magie Schuman		Report made by SA 	Typed By: pnj
		Character of Case SM - ANA (ECCSL) (MEDBURG SUSPECT)	

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SUMMARY

Title is marked "Changed" to add variant spellings of Subject's name as spelled by others. Title previously carried as MARJORIE ANN SHUMAN, aka Marjorie A. Shuman, Marjorie Shuman, Sister Ann Paul Shuman, Sister Ann Paul, SM - ECCSL.U

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REFERENCES: WFO report of SA 1/18/71.
WFO tel to PH (Interoffice) 5/18/71.

-P-

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified "Secret" due to the inclusion of information from previously classified "Secret" by Philadelphia, and the inclusion of information from a highly sensitive source operated under Departmental authorization.U

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Approved	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below	
Copies made: 9-Bureau (1-100-460495) (EASTCON) (1-52-94527) (MEDBURG) - <i>3 enc.</i> 1-U.S. Secret Service, WDC <i>Destroyed 9/5/80</i> 5-WFO (100-52908) (1-52-12554) (MEDBURG) <i>Retained</i> (1-100-52299) (EASTCON)		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> 51-14-17- NOT RECORDED 42 JUN 3 1971 </div>	

Notations:

COPY COUNT CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

1 enc. to: 1 SD- LYNCH -SS
By R/s 5/28/71
JPB/vmr

56 JUN 1971

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 6/5/84 BY SP5RJB/buy

ORIGINAL FILED IN

WFO 100-52908

COPY COUNT CONTINUED

WFO (1-25-40476) (New Haven 7/9-10/70)
5-Philadelphia (100-52411) (RM)
 (1-52-7165) (MEDBURG)
 (1-100-51190) (EASTCON)
4-Baltimore (100-28046) (RM)
 (1-52-5875) (MEDBURG)
 (1-100-27708) (EASTCON)
1-New Haven (25-12848) (INFO) (RM)

WFO 100-52908

ADMINISTRATIVE (CONTINUED)

Local dissemination is being made to Secret Service only. U

An extra copy is designated for Philadelphia in the event dissemination to USA is desired. U

Copy designated for New Haven since Subject has also been a Subject in DGP, SSA case in which New Haven is origin. U

Physical observation of Subject at WFO by SA [redacted] [redacted] Contact with WFO informant by SA JOHN L. STANLEY. Interviews at Richmond by SA [redacted] Contact with educational institutions at WFO by SA [redacted] Identities of agents making informant contacts and conducting investigation in other divisions recorded in case files of their respective divisions, and as noted below under "Informants". U

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FD 9 submitted.

Subject is not being recommended for inclusion in the Security Index since it is felt her activities do not warrant such action at this time. U

INFORMANTS

WF T-1 is [redacted] WF 157-2825 Sub I
WF T-2 is [redacted]
WF T-3 is a source in a position to furnish reliable information at [redacted] WF 100-52908-5
[redacted]
WF T-4 is a source in a position to furnish reliable information at [redacted] WF 100-52908-10
[redacted]
WF T-5 is a source in a position to furnish reliable information at [redacted] WF 100-52908-15
[redacted]

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WFO 100-52908

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INFORMANTS (CONTINUED)

WF T-6 is a source in a position to furnish reliable information at [REDACTED]

WF 100-52908-10

WF T-7 is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
PH 7-1039
PH 25-42108
PH 100-51190

WF T-8 is [REDACTED]

WF T-9 is a source in a position to furnish reliable information at [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

WF 100-52908-34

The following information is set forth for the information of the Bureau and Philadelphia: U

The information furnished by [REDACTED] on 11/11/70 does not involve Subject as a party to the conversation.

The information furnished by [REDACTED] on 11/15/71 was spelled (probably by the other party to the conversation) as "MARJORIE SHERMAN." U

The information furnished by [REDACTED] on 11/24/71 was phonetic as "MAGIE SCHUMAN." U

On 4/14/71 [REDACTED] reported that Subject had been in contact with the People's Lobby to invite their participation in activities involving visits to several federal agencies including the Department of Justice on 4/15/71 to explain their stand and to air complaints. This information, including her identity, was furnished the Bureau in WFO teletype 4/14/71 captioned: "Proposed Visits to Various Federal Offices in Washington, D.C., IS-MISC.; VIDEM" (WF100-5188-657). Subject's name was reported as "MARJORIE SCHUMAN" and this was phonetic. Information located in WF100-5188SubI, 14, page 145. U

WFO 100-52908

LEADS

BALTIMORE OFFICE

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND. Will through DMV records attempt to locate driver's license and any additional vehicles registered to Subject, noting that she could utilize addresses at Ilchester and Baltimore, Maryland. U

NEW HAVEN (INFORMATION)

Copy furnished New Haven for their information since Subject is also a Subject in SSA, DGP case in which New Haven is origin. No investigation requested. U

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D.C. (1) Will interview [redacted] who is the owner of the row house at [redacted] in which Subject has a communal residence for any information she may be able to furnish. U

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(2) Follow and report details and disposition of Subject's arrest 5/5/71 at [redacted] as soon as it becomes available. U

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(3) Report any positive results of check submitted to the Identification Division. U

(4) Follow and report Subject's activities at WDC through sources. U

(5) Through CS determine the identity of [redacted] U

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~

Copy to: 1- Secret Service, Washington, D. C.

Report of:

Date:

May 25, 1971

Office: Washington Field

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Field Office File #: 100-52908

Bureau File #:

Title: MARJORIE ANN SHUMAN

Character: SECURITY MATTER - ANARCHIST

Synopsis: MARJORIE ANN SHUMAN, born 5/31/23, at Boston, Mass, graduated from high school at Scarsdale, NY in 1941, from Barnard College, NYC in 1945, and from Catholic University, WDC in 1959. She was a member of the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur with the name Sister ANN PAUL from approximately 1946 until July, 1970, when she resigned while serving at the Martin De Porres Center, Baltimore, Md. On 7/16/70, she attended a discussion at Harrisburg, Pa., of plans to destroy heating pipes in tunnels which supply government buildings in WDC. At a rally in support of the Black Panther Party in New Haven, Conn. an unsigned statement was distributed in which she and six others assumed responsibility for the destruction of Selective Service records at New Haven on 7/9/70. SHUMAN has been described as paranoid about security of the plans at Harrisburg, Pa., unlikely to lie if required to testify before a Grand Jury, and unlikely to become a martyr for other principals in the case. SHUMAN now active with the D.C. Defense Committee, formerly known as the Washington's Birthday Defense Committee and now travels frequently, making speeches including appearances at Health, Education and Welfare, WDC, 2/4/71, and York, Pa., 3/11/71. Through a known associate, SHUMAN refused to be interviewed 3/31/71. Background data set forth.U

DECLASSIFIED BY 1289 JSP/ACR
ON 9-2-78

- P -
SECRET

GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) ON 10/7/78
DATE 10/7/78

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WFO 100-52908

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

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I. BACKGROUND OF CASE

A Federal Grand Jury (FGJ) at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, which had been inquiring into [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
(WDC) on January 12, 1971, indicted EO BAL AHMAD, a Pakistani scholar; [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Father PHILIP BERRIGAN, presently incarcerated in Danbury Correctional Institute, Danbury, Connecticut; [REDACTED] New York City, and [REDACTED] from Baltimore, Maryland. Named in the indictment as unindicted co-conspirators were: [REDACTED]

The news media immediately referred to the above as the "Harrisburg 6", or as the Harrisburg 13".

On April 30, 1971, the above FGJ returned a superseding indictment against the original 6 defendants and added former [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Dropped from the indictment were co-conspirators [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Named as unindicted co-conspirators were: [REDACTED]

II. BACKGROUND OF MARJORIE ANN SHUMAN

A. Name and Aliases

MARJORIE ANN SHUMAN
Marjorie A. Shuman
Marjorie Shuman
Marg Shuman
Mergie Shuman
Sister Ann Paul
Sister Ann Paul Shuman

WFO 100-52908

B. Residence

SHUMAN currently resides at 1636 G Street, S.E., WDC, in a communal arrangement with at least two other females.U

WF T-1, 11/11/70,
WF T-2, 3/26/71, and
physical observation by
Special Agents (SA) of
the Federal Bureau of
Investigation (FBI), 5/14/71

C. Occupation

SHUMAN was a nun of the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur from approximately 1946, until July, 1970, when she resigned. She was at that time serving in the Martin De Porres Center, Baltimore, Maryland.U

WF T-3, 1/8/71, and
WF T-4, 1/14/71

SHUMAN has been working for the D. C. Defense Committee, 245 2nd Street, N.E., WDC. She works in the office and travels extensively making speeches to raise money and generate public interest. On April 5, 1971, she was overheard to say that she has no money and the question arose as to whether she should withhold a portion of the fees which she receives from speaking or should she turn the entire fee in to the Committee and receive what funds she needed from the office. The latter approach has been suggested to her.U

WF T-2, 4/7/71

D. Education

MAJORIE ANN SHUMAN graduated from Scarsdale High

WFO 100-52908

School, Scarsdale, New York on June 23, 1941. She attended Trinity College, WDC, from September, 1941, to June, 1943. Her major area of study was biology and she did not receive a degree. (U)

WF T-4, 1/14/71

MARJORIE ANN SHUMAN transferred from Trinity College, WDC, to Barnard College, New York City, where she attended from September, 1943, to June, 1945, at which time she received a Bachelor of Arts Degree with her major field zoology. (U)

WF T-5, 2/17/71

Sister ANN PAUL SHUMAN was awarded a Master of Arts Degree with a major in history and a minor in sociology on November 13, 1959, from Catholic University, WDC. (U)

WF T-6, 1/14/71

E. Date and Place of Birth

MARJORIE ANN SHUMAN was born May 31, 1923, at Boston, Massachusetts, to GEORGE H. and MARGUERITE SHUMAN. (U)

WF T-4, 1/14/71

F. Marital Status

MAJORIE ANN SHUMAN became a member of the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur in about 1946, and took the religious name of Sister ANN PAUL. She left the order during 1970. (U)

WF T-4, 1/14/71

WFO 100-52908

No information has been discovered in the course of this investigation tending to indicate that MAJORIE ANN SHUMAN is now or has ever been married. U

G. Family Background

MARJORIE ANN SHUMAN is the daughter of GEORGE H. SHUMAN (deceased) and MARGUERITE RAE SHUMAN, 5911-A Willow Oaks Drive, Richmond, Virginia, and the sister of ROBERT PETER SHUMAN, 244 Arcadia Street, Richmond, Virginia. SHUMAN's mother is in ill health and her brother who is married is employed as a financial advisor and insurance salesman. U

Interviews of ROBERT PETER SHUMAN, 2/24/71, and MARGUERITE RAE SHUMAN, 3/23/71, by SA, FBI

H. Credit and Arrest Checks

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/21/711.

A search was made according to the usual procedures of the files of The Credit Bureau, Incorporated, Washington, D. C. and it was determined that the files contained no record identifiable with MARJORIE ANN SHUMAN or Sister ANN PAUL SHUMAN of Washington, D. C. U

On 5/17/71 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 100-52908

by SA CHARLES W. SMITH/th Date dictated 5/21/71

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/21/711.

A review of the records of the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) revealed no record identifiable with MAJORIE ANN SHUMAN or Sister ANN PAUL. U

It is noted that at all time an indefinite number of unidentified records are out of file and not available for review. U

On 5/18/71 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 100-52908

by SC /th Date dictated 5/21/71

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 5/21/711.

A review of the records of the Department of Motor Vehicles, Washington, D. C., revealed no record identifiable with MAJORIE ANN SHUMAN or Sister ANN PAULU

Interviewed on 5/18/81 at Washington, D. C. File # 100-52908

by SC th 5/21/71
Date dictated

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 5/21/711.

The files of the U. S. Park Police, Washington, D.C., were searched and no record identifiable with MARJORIE ANN SHUMAN or Sister ANN PAUL could be located. U

Interviewed on 5/17/71 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 100-52908

by SC [redacted] th Date dictated 5/21/71

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 5/21/711.

A special computer listing of arrests made by the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C., was reviewed and it was determined that MARJORIE SHUMAN was arrested at 3:40 PM on May 5, 1971, at the Plaza of the United States Capitol. She was charged with unlawful entry but no disposition was shown. U

Interviewed on 5/18/71 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 100-52908
by SA th Date dictated 5/21/71

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 5/21/711.

The records of the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C. were searched in an effort to determine the details or disposition of a reported arrest of MARJORIE SHUMAN on May 5, 1971, but no such record could be located. It was determined, however, that records from this period are still being processed administratively within the Metropolitan Police Department and many of them have not yet reached their normal place in the Metropolitan Police Department files. U

Interviewed on 5/21/71 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 100-52908
by SC [redacted] /th Date dictated 5/21/71

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WFO 100-52908

I. Physical Description

Based on physical observation of MARJORIE ANN SHUMAN on November 30, 1971, by an SA of the FBI the following description is set forth: U

Sex	Female
Race	White
Height	5 feet 7 inches
Weight	125 - 135 pounds
Build	Fragile
Complexion	Pallid
Characteristics	Wears plastic rimmed eye glasses
Dress	Conservative and casual (does not wear religious garb)
Age	40s

J. Health

Although SHUMAN, when discreetly observed by SA of the FBI has appeared fragile and nervous, no information to date has been uncovered tending to indicate that she has any serious problems of health. U

K. Photograph

A photograph of SHUMAN which is a good likeness was taken December 14, 1970, and is located in the files of the FBI at WDC. U

L. Automobile

MARJORIE ANN SHUMAN is usually in possession of an Opel Station Wagon which is actually registered to her brother, ROBERT PETER SHUMAN, of Richmond, Virginia. U

WFO 100-52908

Interview with ROBERT PETER
SHUMAN, 8/10/70, by SA, FBI

A 1966 Opel Station Wagon, the property of ROBERT
PETER SHUMAN, currently bears 1971 Virginia license B 13-644
and previously bore 1970 Virginia license 415-255. U

Title and
Registration Section,
Department of Motor
Vehicles, Richmond, Vir-
ginia, 4/21/71

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The above described vehicle was observed parked in
front of SHUMAN's residence at Washington, D. C., on May 14,
1971. U

Physical Observation,
SA, FBI, 5/14/71

M. Telephone Number

SHUMAN's associates at WDC locate her through
telephone number 543-8008 when she is not at the offices of
the D. C. Defense Committee. U

WF T-2, 3/2/71

III. ACTIVITIES

A. New Haven Draft Board Break
In, July 9 - 10, 1970

WFO 100-52908

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 28, 1970b6
b7C1.

Special Agents [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] observed at approximately 11:45 A.M. 30-40 individuals demonstrating in support of the Black Panther Party on the New Haven, Connecticut Green. During the demonstration a white male, approximately 13 years of age was observed handing out leaflets, one of which was given to SA [REDACTED]. The leaflet was entitled "Statement of Conviction". The leaflet set forth 3 testimonies charging the United States with first degree murder, intent to murder, and conspiracy to murder for the deaths of ROBERT HUTTON, ERIC HANPTON, and RUBEN SALAZAR. The statement of conviction ended with the listing of the following individuals: U

[REDACTED]

It also stated that these people assumed responsibility for the removal of 14 draft files from the New Haven Connecticut Draft Board on July 9, 1970. U

On 9/18/70 at New Haven, Connecticut File # 25-12840by SA [REDACTED]
SA

DLC/alv

Date dictated 9/23/70b6
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WFO 100-52908

A reproduced copy of the flyer distributed at the above mentioned rally is attached on the following pages of this report. **U**

Lonnie McLucas, our brother, is to be sentenced here in New Haven, Connecticut today by the United States Government for conspiracy to murder. Lonnie McLucas, as a Black American was sentenced at birth by the United States Government and American society to starvation, psychological violence, miseducation, discrimination, unemployment, injustice, sub-human living conditions. His "crime" -- black skin.

We are here today to expose and convict the real murderer.

We declare the United States Government and its Domestic and Foreign Military to be guilty -- guilty of first degree murder, guilty of intent to murder, guilty of conspiracy to murder.

We charge the United States Domestic Military for the brutal murders of Bobby Hutton and Fred Hampton, members of the Black Panther Party. We charge the United States Domestic Military for the murder of Reuben Salazar, a Chicano newsman.

FIRST TESTIMONY: Bobby Hutton was shot and killed by Los Angeles police while walking with his hands up.
Fred Hampton was murdered in bed -- a victim of 90 police bullets.
Reuben Salazar, while sitting in a bay, was the direct target of a tear gas projectile designed to be used only against buildings and barricades. It was fired by Los Angeles deputy sheriffs.

The facts are known and they are ignored by the United States Judicial System. The murderers agents of the government go free.

We charge the United States Domestic Military with intent to murder in the case of Bobby Seale and countless other Black people.

SECOND TESTIMONY: The charge of murder and kidnapping are punishable by death in the electric chair in the state of Connecticut. The United States Government has evidenced intent to convict Bobby Seale of murder on evidence primarily based on the testimony of George Sams, a known police agent and a man who has a record of mental instability.

We charge the United States Foreign Military with conspiracy in the murder of over 40,000 American boys inducted often against their will and sent to Vietnam to kill or be killed. We charge the United States Foreign Military with conspiracy in the murder of countless Southeast Asian people.

THIRD TESTIMONY: We, the undersigned, stand here today to give concrete evidence that the United States Foreign Military has conspired and continues to conspire in the murder of American boys and all those victims they are trained to kill.

This evidence was removed from the New Haven, Connecticut Draft Boards on July 9, 1970 -- I-A draft files consigning men to possible death and authorizing them to kill in the name of the United States Government.

STATEMENT OF CONVICTION (cont.)

We assume responsibility for gathering this evidence to expose the criminal acts of the United States Government against American citizens and Southeast Asian people.

We call upon all here present today and all who read this testimony to join together in restoring all power to the people. Because the people have no power, the United States Government continues to oppress Black people in our cities, continues to exploit people of the Third World, continues to aid Latin American dictators to crush the liberties of their people.

Let us heed the words of a Black man, W.E.B. DuBois, who knew first-hand the consequences of American greed and American oppression. "We have no right to sit silently by while the inevitable seeds are sown for a harvest of disaster to our children."

To restore power to the people means to resist, whenever and wherever possible, the evils of a repressive and unscrupulous system which puts death above life, which puts profits above humanity and which exploits rather than liberates 66% of the people of the world.

* * *

John Swinglish, 26, Veteran U.S. Navy. Former employee in a Defense Dept. Laboratory. Currently chairman of the Catholic Peace Fellowship in Washington, D.C.

Marjorie Shuman, Teacher, M.A. in U.S. History.

Sister Beverly Bell, S.N.D., 43. Teacher, M.A. in English, Washington, D.C.

Jerome Pindell, 27, Currently resisting the draft. Psychiatric aide at Shepherd and Enoch Pratt Mental Hospital in Baltimore, Maryland.

Sister Carol Hopkins, S.N.D., 33. M.F.T. from Cornell University. HS teacher in Connecticut.

Arlene Kohn, 20. Boston, Massachusetts.

Shawn Donovan, 23. Near graduate of Holy Cross College. Study and travel in Mexico. Minority group education.

B. Conspiracy

A group of persons who are active in the anti-Vietnam war movement came to Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, to discuss various projects that were planned. The group included [redacted]

[redacted] (last name unknown) (LNU), and MARJORIE (LNU). [redacted] is believed to be living in Baltimore, Maryland, but may move to WDC to obtain a job and assist in the plans. MAJORIE is believed to be a Catholic nun and [redacted] may be a Catholic nun. The principal topic was a proposal to destroy heating pipes in underground tunnels which supply heating to Government buildings in WDC. Washington's Birthday in February, 1971, was tentatively selected to take advantage of the cold weather and increase the impact of this action. U

WF T-7, 7/16/70

[redacted] was visited on July 20, 1970, by Sister MARJORIE whom she described as "The Secretary General" for no apparent reason, and discussed the end of cooperation between radicals and liberals because the alternative (apparently the alternative to an end of cooperation) was a nullification of the liberals and an annihilation of the radicals. Sister MAJORIE was accompanied by [redacted] whom [redacted] described as an associate of hers who had been arrested. [redacted] concluded after this discussion that both of them had to learn to trust others and to invite others into their risk situations. U

WF T -7, 7/29/70

MARJORIE (LNU), above described, is a white female with a thin face, slim build, who is about 40 years old and has light brown hair. She is or was a nun and is probably from Baltimore, Maryland. U

WF T-7, 8/21/70

Meetings have continued with further discussion of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The plan has been expanded on the proposal of EQBAL AHMAD to include [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The plan would be to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and AHMAD would coordinate the plans and those believed to be involved included MARJORIE (LNU), although she is an older woman whose age and health may prevent her participation. U

WF T-7, 9/8/70

[REDACTED] who was involved in both aspects of the plans in WDC involving the proposed bombing and kidnapping indicated his "dissatisfaction with MARG", apparently MARJORIE(LNU), and characterized her as paranoid. She questions every detail and gives away information as she questions. U

WF T-7, 9/21/70

On December 20, 1971, at the dormitory of the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur, 1529 Corcoran Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., Sister MARJORIE SHUMAN was introduced. She was previously reported as MARJORIE (LNU). U

WF T-7, 12/20/71

Several of the persons who met at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, to discuss plans involving the bombing of the heating system of Government buildings in WDC were walking on July 16, 1970. A group including [REDACTED] and SHUMAN met and [REDACTED] introduced SHUMAN as "...a gal for the Washington action." MARJORIE indicated that the date for this Washington

WFO 100-52908

action would be George Washington's Birthday and [] explained that this allowed time to organize and form people into the group and he said "We couldn't find a better way to celebrate Washington's Birthday." He also pointed out that cold weather in Washington would make the plan more effective. Shortly thereafter, [] commented in MARJORIE's presence that she was planning to go to WDC with [] to be "closer to the scene." U

During mid August, 1970, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, one afternoon, there was another meeting which did not involve any specific plan but was a general discussion about political matters, the Selective Service System and the like. MARJORIE SHUMAN arrived from New York at about 3:00 PM to pick up [] [] During the discussion, SHUMAN expressed to one or more of those present who were aware of the group's plans in WDC that although she was committed to those plans, she had attended a meeting with []

[] In addition, at the meeting, there were also two young men from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and their girl friends whose names were not brought out. The two young men were oriented towards the anti-Vietnam war movement and [] began to discuss the plans in WDC but their girl friends objected to the two men getting involved. SHUMAN was concerned about this discussion having taken place in front of the two girls who were not sufficiently committed to become actively involved in such plans. Shortly thereafter, the meeting broke up and SHUMAN left with [] It was after this time that the plan to join the kidnapping with the explosion of the Government heating system was first broached by [] to PHILIP BERRIGAN after it was proposed by AHMAD. U

WF T-7, 2/25 -3/30/71

During the above described meeting where SHUMAN expressed concern about the recruiting of the two young men for the WDC plan in front of their two "straight" girl friends, SHUMAN was very paranoid about the incident and feared []

WFO 100-52908

and [] were talking too openly and letting too many people know about the plan. SHUMAN is believed to be the sort of person who would not lie under oath, nor would she become a martyr to protect the others involved in the plans. This assessment of her is based upon her fear and concern about her own involvement and a fear of lying under oath, which she is believed to possess. U

WF T-7, 2/11/71

On November 11, 1970, MARGIE SHUMAN, 1636 G Street, S.E., was considered by [] of the Black Panther Party (BPP) in the WDC area to be a food collection center for the Revolutionary People's Constitutional Convention set for that city over the Thanksgiving weekend, 1970. Her address was 1636 G Street, S.E., and she was collecting food there. U

WF T-1, 11/11/70

A characterization of the BPP is attached.

On November 15, 1970, MARJORIE SHERMAN advised [] of the BPP that she has about 12 cartons of food and has a contact with a local supermarket chain which she hopes will produce more food. She told [] that she would be out of town until November 19, 1970, because she was going to attend a trial of someone who broke into a Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) office. U

WF T-1, 11/15/70

On November 24, 1970, [] was contacted by MARGIE SCHUMAN concerning delivery of the food she had collected on November 25, and the BPP's use of office machines which she had previously mentioned on November 15, 1970. U

WF T-1, 11/24/70

WFO 100-52908

During the summer of 1970, an individual later tentatively identified as MARJORIE SHUMAN was contacted at the Martin De Porres Center, 908 Valley Street, Baltimore, Maryland, concerning the Breakfast Program of the BPP. She refused to disclose any information concerning the BPP or to identify herself. U

Contact, SA, FBI,
Summer of 1970

C. Subsequent Activities

1. Public Appearances and Statements

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date 2/4/71

Special Agents [redacted] without identifying themselves as Special Agents of the FBI attended a Press Conference sponsored by the Washington's Birthday Defense Committee (WBDC) at the Metropolitan African Methodist Episcopal Church, 1518 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. (WDC) at 3:30 p.m. on January 31, 1971. U

The conference chairman identified herself as [redacted] introduced other individuals on the platform: MARJORIE SHUMAN. [redacted] who stated he was from [redacted] read a prepared statement, a copy of which is attached. U

[redacted] then read a prepared statement, a copy of which is attached. U

[redacted] then invited members of the press to question the group on the platform. U

The first question, which dealt with the reason for the indictment, was directed at [redacted] who replied with a denouncement of the Grand Jury, stating that the jury was serving a contemptuous nation. He added his belief that the immunity offered by the jury is unconstitutional. Later in the conference [redacted] said there will be a demonstration in New York City on February 22, 1971, and in connection with the recent statement by Congressman ANDERSON (Tennessee) regarding the responsibility of the church to go into the streets with demonstrators, [redacted] added that "we" cannot stop with demonstrations, "we" must find new and creative ways to put meaning into the movement. U

MARJORIE SHUMAN, in reply to the question as to why indictments had been returned, said there were hundreds in

On 1/31/71 at Washington, D.C. File # _____
by SAs [redacted] EAB:lak Date dictated 1/31/71

the streets in Chicago, but only a few were indicted; hundreds in Boston, and they picked [] and his close associates; and there are hundreds like "us" and they picked just "us". She said she had not met [] until yesterday and had met [] only at public demonstrations. U

[] said the real conspiracy is on the part of the government, not "us"; there is bombing but it is the United States doing the bombing in Vietnam, there is kidnapping, but it is the United States who is doing the kidnapping, moving Vietnamese into strategic villages. A conspiracy exists, but [] asked the question, "On whose part?" U

In answer to the question why he was named in the indictment, [] said the government has reached the decision to extend its repression from extremist groups, like the Weathermen, to the more moderate elements, thus casting a warning to the average citizen, "You may be next." [] said he considers himself a radical only in that he attempts to get at the root of things. Later, [] said "we" identify with the student mobilization group in their attempt to bring about a "People's Peace Treaty." He also invited participation among white people in the demonstrations planned for April 2 - 4, for poor, non-white people. U

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PRESS: FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

page 1
Sunday, January 31, 1971

3:30 PM at Metropolitan A.M.E. Church
Washington, D.C.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY DEFENSE COMMITTEE
245 2nd N.E. (1st floor) D.C.
Phone: 543-1457

STATEMENT OF BISHOP ANTULIO PARRILIA-BONILLA

I like to make public my moral support of the Borrigan brothers, Daniel and Philip. both priests in prison for their consciences and for their solid convictions and their sincere actions for peace and for their profound respect for human lives. I also back most enthusiastically their friends, some of whom are here present, who are also conscientious objectors to war and killing. My support is here announced on the occasion of the recent charges against them and their friends made by the Justice Department of the United States. The accusations are so outlandish and so contrary to the methods so far used by the peace militants in this country that it is obvious that there is an attempt by the accusers to try to morally destroy the leadership of the peace movement and also an intent to try to overcome the effectiveness of certain actions - about twenty-seven so far - preformed against government property used to promote an immoral war in Vietnam and an over-growing military apparatus.

These actions, carried out by young militants of both sexes, with deep religious and moral persuasions, and with a great sense of urgency dictated by their consciences, have been so efficient that they have been instrumental in really saving the lives of others by paralyzing the draft in at least one city and making it difficult in many others.

continued on page 2 MORE

STATEMENT OF BISHOP ANTONIO PARRILLA-BONILLA (cont.)

People with well-formed consciences, especially if they are willing to suffer for their true and genuine exercise of them against the abuses and injustices of the state, even at the risk of persecution, prison or death, are really very far from being criminals. They are not. If not at present, in the future, I hope it will not be a too-distant one, they should be widely considered national heroes of their country and future saints of the churches.

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PRESS: FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Sunday, January 31, 1971

Washington, D.C.

3:30 PM at Metropolitan A.M.E. Church

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY DEFENSE COMMITTEE

245 2nd N.E. (1st floor) D.C.

Phone: 543-1457

(contact: Alice J. Archack)

COMMITTEE STATEMENT

A Washington's Birthday Defense Committee has been established in D.C. for the defense of the six persons indicted January 12, 1971 in Harrisburg, Pa. They have been charged with conspiracy to kidnap Presidential aide Henry Kissinger and to bomb heating systems in Washington, D.C.

We have joined together in a conspiracy of conscience to support the six defendants and seven co-conspirators who have devoted their lives to opposing the violence perpetrated by the government on its own people and the world community. We believe that more and more people must stand up to confront the repression, oppression, racism and conspiracy by the government which is being brought to bear upon all of those who dissent. We ask our community to join us in rejecting this attempt to discredit our fundamental commitment to peace and freedom.

We want to raise the level of political consciousness of the citizens of the D.C. area by attempting to focus public attention on the issues raised by the indictment and to build a strong coalition of peace oriented groups and individuals to meet the current challenge.

We invite our fellow citizens of the greater Washington Metropolitan area to be a part of this effort. We need funds, political support, moral support, office supplies and telephones. Those who wish to assist us may reach us at

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY DEFENSE COMMITTEE

245 2nd N.E.

Washington, D.C. 20002

Phone: 543-1457

2/10/71

Date

On February 4, 1971, MARJORIE SHUMAN, was the guest speaker before the "Thursday Discussion Group" of Health, Education and Welfare Department employees. The meeting was held in Room G751 of the Health, Education and Welfare North Building. Approximately fifty persons attended the meeting which lasted from 12 noon until 1 p.m. U

At the beginning of the meeting, MARJORIE SHUMAN distributed a one-page handout entitled The United States versus PHILIP BERRIGAN, ET AL by MARJORIE SHUMAN a copy of which is included herein. U

SHUMAN then threw the discussion open to questions on her handout and all of the following information is from her responses to questions from the floor. U

She is acquainted with the four priests who have been indicted at Harrisburg. She met them while she was working in Baltimore. She met [redacted] on one occasion at a demonstration. After the demonstration she went back to [redacted] convent for coffee but she has not had occasion to meet her since. She does not know and has never met the sixth person indicted, EQBAL AHMAD. In response to a question she stated that she does not know [redacted] and has never met either of them. U

She stated that when [redacted] was arrested she was at a meeting with two lawyers. One of the lawyers asked the arresting agents if they had a warrant and he was advised that they did not have one. He then asked what their basis for arrest was and was told that she has a weapon. SHUMAN stated that the agents could not know that she had a weapon because they had not searched her and went on to say that she knew that [redacted] did not carry weapons anyhow. U

She contended that the indictments issued at Harrisburg were merely an attempt by the Federal Government to discredit the Peace Movement. She stated that the alleged plot was also an attempt by the "Chief Administrator of the FBI" to justify a request for \$14,000,000 for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. When Congressman ANDERSON of Tennessee charged that the

2/4/71

Washington, D.C.

File #

SA [redacted]

WTB:sjc

Date dictated

2/9/71

allegations had been made without indictments the Justice Department obtained the indictments in an attempt save face for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. U

When asked if the indictments were religious persecution she stated that she does not think so because more than half of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is Roman Catholic and reiterated that the indictments are just an attempt to discredit the Peace Movement. U

SHUMAN is positive that her telephone had been tapped over a period of three years and discussed at considerable length the reasons that she was positive it was tapped. In her reasoning she included such things as being able to hear herself talking on the phone as if a tape recorder was being played back accidentally and hearing strange clicks and noises and sometimes hearing a hollow sounding conversation. U

When asked if a defense had been set up by the alleged conspirators, she stated that one had not been because of travel restrictions placed on all of the defendants. She stated that all of the defendants had talked to attorneys but no decision had been made as to who would be in charge of the defense. She spent some time discussing how the investigators should be investigated and that the investigators are using illegal means to obtain evidence through wire-tapping. U

She discussed the immunity from prosecution statute and how there is a conflict between the Second and Third Circuit Court of Appeals which she feels will eventually go to the Supreme Court. She discussed how the immunity from prosecution is merely illusory because it does not guarantee immunity from prosecution if other separate evidence is obtained. She thinks the whole statute is unconstitutional. U

When asked where the Government obtained the information to proceed with her case SHUMAN posed a hypothetical situation. She denied having taken part in any such conversation that said that one could very easily have taken place. She stated that a group that had written letters, protested and demonstrated against what they consider wrongs by the Government with no notice being taken of their protest, they reach a point when there is nothing left that they can do. During such a discussion someone could mention the political kidnappings that took place in Quebec and state that this type of thing could be done here. She again stressed that she had never been present at such a meeting and

WFO 100-52908

that this was merely a hypothetical. She stated that perhaps someone else would say "well, who should we kidnap," and that several obvious answers would arise. But she stated because of the non-violent convictions of all the people at such a meeting this sort of a suggestion would obviously be dropped before it got any further than the discussion stage which is obviously protected by the freedom of speech. However, she stated if the government had a tape of such a meeting they would be free to edit it and make the discussion appear to be a conspiracy and present it to a Grand Jury in the edited version making it appear to the Grand Jury that something had taken place which actually had been a harmless discussion. U

She referred to the Grand Jury as merely a tool of the Government which does not serve the people and merely returns the indictments that the Government wants. The reason for this is that the Government has complete control over the information that is given to the Grand Jury. She then questioned whether a fair trial can take place in the United States at all and cited as an example The Black Panther claim that they cannot get a trial by a jury of their peers. She referred to the case against [redacted] and noted that some 1200 prospective jurors had been examined and only nine had been selected. She suggested that the case against [redacted] should be dismissed because of an inability to pick a jury. U

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SHUMAN stated that a defense committee had been formed headed by [redacted] Washington, D.C., telephone number [redacted]. The name of the committee which was originally "Washington's Birthday Defense Committee" is in the process of being changed because they are receiving so many phone calls from people believing it a committee to restore Washington's Birthday to February 22. U

When asked what those present can do to help she stated that they should write letters of protest and give them any help possible in arranging meetings with senators and representatives who can be of assistance to them. U

WFO 100-52908

By Marjorie Shuman

The action of the Justice Department against six defendants and the implication of seven others in a plot to bomb federal heating systems and kidnap a national security advisor has catapulted thirteen persons from obscurity into the national spotlight. To arrive at the whole truth--which the public has a strict right to possess--it will be necessary to focus the spotlight on the plaintiff as well. U

It is essential to ask at the outset: what led the federal government to single out (in random sampling fashion) six priests (past and present), four nuns (past and present), two university scholars and "one untitled human being" for litigation? The government is taking them seriously, or serious action would not have been taken against them. Without doubt the government is acquainted with their ideals, their stature and their personal lives. They must know, too, that the persons they have implicated are largely powerless and without technical and material resources. How then can they constitute a threat? U

Is the government fearful because the accused will not be intimidated in their disagreement with federal policies and priorities? Is the plaintiff disconcerted by the high degree of credibility of the accused? (Being neither black nor young nor pot-smoking nor promiscuous, it is impossible to use the usual discrediting techniques against them.) Are they dangerous because of their inflammatory ideas? Coming from strong religious and non-violent traditions, this question should provoke some soul-searching concerning the response of religious people to the problems of our times. Lastly, are they criminals because they challenge the criminal use of power by the government and its unresponsiveness to the will of the citizens? These are not merely theoretical questions, but matters of grave concern for all who inter: to see that liberty is preserved. U

The plaintiff has sought to use all the resources at its command to crush peace activists. The chief administrator of the FBI mentioned them before a Senate committee in November to show need for fourteen million more dollars for his bureau. After obtaining this supplementary allotment, he then sought to discredit the group named by announcing to the press that they were involved in a plot to bomb and kidnap. When Rep. Anderson of Tennessee charged that such allegations without indictments were illegal and immoral, the Justice Department endeavored to legitimize its claims with indictments. Every defendant was then arrested without warrant. Since that time they have been unable to get together to prepare a defense due to the travel restrictions imposed upon them. U

The Grand Jury in Harrisburg, Pa. then began to subpoena witnesses. One witness (a former inmate at Lewisburg Federal Prison who became friendly with Philip Berrigan) had his records "closed" by the Justice Department. He was mysteriously released before his term was up. (Washington Post, Jan. 21, 1971) Another witness (a past president of Marymount college) was called to give testimony and invoked her constitutional right to remain silent. When offered "immunity" (to "free" her from prosecution), she declined, not being willing to cooperate with the government's attempt to bolster its case against others. She was then jailed for "contempt." If the Constitution is operative, how could "immunity" with the threat of jail for "contempt" be consistent with its provisions? Indeed, the Second Circuit Court of Appeals has ruled that it is not. U

While the defendants remain defenseless against the rulings and tactics of the government, the government continues to travel, tape, monitor, question, conspire, subpoena and jail without restriction. These are all matters for litigation in themselves. There are more than six people who will stand trial. The rights of all Americans are at stake. U

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b6
b7c

Date 3/15/71

[redacted] Special Agent, FBI, attended a rally on March 11, 1971, from 8:30 p.m. to 10:30 p.m., at the YWCA, 320 East Market Street, York, Pa. The rally was sponsored by York Action for Peace (YAPP) for the purpose of showing support for the Harrisburg Six, featuring as their only speaker MARJORIE SHUMAN, co-conspirator, East Coast Conspiracy to Save Lives (ECCSL). The following represents the activities and speech as near to verbatim as possible: U

The rally originally scheduled for 8:00 p.m., did not actually begin until 8:30 p.m. There were approximately 50 individuals present, most of which were middle-aged and several youths. One of these individuals was a representative of WYBC, Yale University Radio Station, equipped with a tape recorder, who was asked to leave the room when the rally began. U

At 8:30 p.m., MARJORIE SHUMAN, co-conspirator, ECCSL, entered the room, dressed quite conservatively. U

MARJORIE SHUMAN advised that the purpose of her speech is to inoculate intense feelings into the hearts and minds of those present against the U.S. Government repression and tactics utilized by the U.S. Government for the so called purpose of national defense. To illustrate these tactics, SHUMAN read excerpts from many newspaper and magazine articles such as: U.S. Government agencies have files on over 25,000,000 people, it costs \$110,000 to kill one enemy, and so forth. As she thumbed through these articles reading the topic of each article she occasionally digressed for several minutes injecting her own point of view. One digression illustrated how to spot undercover agents and how to keep them from snooping around. SHUMAN told of one incident where an agent (she did not state which agency) tried to intermingle with SHUMAN and a few of her companions. She stated that the agent's cover was not very good since he had a crewcut, red shorts, and white socks. SHUMAN said that she could not shake him until someone tried to take his picture at which time the agent disappeared. U

On 3/11/71 at York, Pa.

File #

by SA [redacted]

/sky - 32 -

Date dictated 3/11/71

2 In conclusion, MARJORIE SHUMAN advised taking a picture of a suspected agent in order to determine if he is an undercover agent and secondly to discourage him from remaining at the rally, meeting, or what have you. On two occasions during the question and answer period, SHUMAN summoned the answer from the agent in the audience. It was plain to see that this was a tactic to determine if there was an agent in the audience. U

Upon completion of reading excerpts of magazine and newspaper articles, SHUMAN indicated that the U.S. Government had too much power. She stated that the weak links in massive governmental hardware is the Selective Service System. SHUMAN said that the Selective Service System has the greatest cross section of the population as adversaries. She gave the following examples of adversaries to the Selective Service System. U

- mothers
- draftees
- colleagues
- some veterans of foreign wars

SHUMAN admitted openly that she destroyed Selective Service records. She advised that these overt acts must continue and illustrated how entry was made into a local draft board in the past. SHUMAN continued the illustration and stated that a member of an anti-draft group entered a local draft board during the regular working hours and erected a sign at the exit of this premises stating "Do Not Lock This Door." She stated that when this individual returned late that night the door was unlocked. U

SHUMAN advised that she does not like bombing as an overt act, however, she admitted that from the beginning she thought bombing was a good idea. At this time someone in the audience made a gesture (sh-h-h) that indicated that SHUMAN ought to be careful of what she was saying. SHUMAN's answer to this person was that they can't get me on this case. She continued and indicated that a few years ago, she advocated bombing Baltimore schools because they were in a deplorable condition and should have been condemned many years ago. U

WFO 100-52908

5 MARJORIE SHUMAN indicated that in May, 1971, they are going in mass to enter government facilities and offices to plead with the federal employees to quit their jobs because blood is being shed by the organization by which they are employed.U

Money was donated by most of the audience, the amount of which appeared negligible.U

WFO 100-52908

The "York Daily Record," a York, Pa., daily newspaper, dated March 13, 1971, morning edition, Page 4, contained an article captioned, "MARJORIE SHUMAN Won't Be Silenced." A reproduction of this article is set forth as follows: U

Marjorie Schuman Won't Be Silenced

Marjorie Schuman, a gentle-faced woman of 47 who advocated non-violence and has been named by the U. S. government as an "unindicted co-conspirator" to bomb Washington, D. C. heating systems and kidnap Henry Kissinger, was in York to talk about "common goals of protest."

Speaking to about 50 persons at a meeting Thursday night sponsored by York Action for Peace, she made her own indictment against U. S. government actions and Presidential powers.

For about 20 minutes, she read headlines and news stories about federal actions causing damage to persons and the environment in this country and in Vietnam. She said she read these everyday newspaper and magazine clippings "to create in a few minutes the kind of atmosphere that made me

decide to act in opposition to the government."

A sister of Notre Dame de Namur for 22 years until she resigned to take up her case against the government, and still a Catholic, she was one of seven persons named but not indicted in a U. S. District Court January indictment against the Harrisburg Six.

Miss Schuman said Thursday she has considered bombing and chatted about it "long ago," but decided it was not her style. She said the only connection she could make with about half the persons named in the indictment was their involvement in protest against the Selective Service System.

She said she had worked with Rev. Philip Barrigan and one or two other persons indicted while teaching in the Baltimore ghetto,

but hardly knew the others named.

When she first heard of the government charges, she said, she thought of them as a ploy by FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover to get an extra allotment from Congress for his department's budget.

"Now I think of the indictment more as an attempt to discredit persons who have proven they cannot accept present government actions in Vietnam," she said.

"The press seems to have concentrated on the Catholic angle of this story," she said. "In many ways this is regrettable because many of the persons within our group are not Catholic."

She called for all groups concerned about government actions to concentrate on working together for change, "forgetting our differences and working to find the goals we have in common."

"For instance the Weathermen,"

she said, "I do not believe in violence, but I think I can understand where the Weathermen are at."

She said black persons, striving for survival, had taught her more about the government than any other group. Federal legislators, she said, were most likely to respond to personal demands from the people to curb Presidential powers and reform government.

"I don't care if there are 20 federal agents in this room," she said. "I cannot and I will not stand for the extermination of whole peoples by my government and I will take what action I can to stop it."

"And please, if you hear of any of us blowing our stacks, do not think it was because we wanted to, but understand it will be because of the pressures put on us to keep us silent."

WFO 100-52908

Stories concerning MARJORIE SHUMAN in particular and "Catholic radicals" in general with quotations from MARJORIE SHUMAN appeared in newspapers of general circulation in the WDC area. The former appeared on page B4 of the "Washington Evening Star" on January 18, 1971, and the latter appeared on Page A1 and following pages of the "Washington Post" on March 7, 1971. Reproduced copies of these two stories are contained on the following pages of this report. U

Ex-Nun 'Coconspirator' Calls Term Insidious

By ALMA ROBINSON
Star Staff Writer

A former sister of Notre Dame who last week was named a co-conspirator in a plot to kidnap presidential adviser Henry Kissinger says she has been involved in a "conspiracy of conscience."

Marjorie A. Shuman, one of seven persons listed as coconspirators but not defendants in an indictment handed down Tuesday by a grand jury in Harrisburg, Pa., released a statement to the press yesterday giving her opinion of the matter.

"I consider it a privilege to be linked — even by the FBI — with the kind of men and women they have singled out as perpetrators of plots," the statement said, "but who in reality are as deeply concerned as I am with the direction our country is taking."

She called the government's charges incredible and unbelievable and the label "coconspirator" insidious.

"Most assuredly, they want us as witnesses on the stand," she said, and the label "puts you in a category of being with the defendants," thus prejudicing the jury.

Miss Shuman, 47, has lived in Washington since September. She withdrew from the order of Notre Dame in June. She said she became acquainted with the Rev. Philip J. Berrigan, as well as the other priests indicted, while working in a Baltimore ghetto parish.

"We all got to know each other in the course of our ministry," she said in an interview yesterday, and added, "We are friends."

She said she taught Bible classes with the Rev. Joseph Wenderoth, one of the indicted priests, "and then we got involved in other things beyond

education," she said. "We went to mental hospitals . . . On politics, we worked on voter registration drives and hearings."

Miss Shuman said she had met Sister Elizabeth McAlister, of Tarrytown, N.Y., the only woman indicted by the grand jury, only once—during a demonstration. She said she did not know Khalil Ahmad of Chicago, one of six indicted.

"We have been very public in showing that we didn't agree—especially with the conflict in Vietnam," Miss Shuman said. "The majority of people in this country feel the same way, according to the polls. We are simply expressing our opposition to it in dramatic ways."

She said she left the congregation of Notre Dame despite feeling "dedicated to the ideals of that congregation. But I felt I couldn't work it out within that congregation."

She had been a sister for 20 years, she said, doing "all kinds of things—from college administration to the ghetto work, from teaching intermediate grades to the university level."

In Washington she has worked on educational projects outside the formal school structure. She declined to name the group she has been attached to, however, because she has not spoken to them since the grand jury indictment.

"I have concentrated on groups of people that I hadn't been able to get to know while I was a sister of Notre Dame," she said.

DATE 1/18/71

PAGE B-4

THE WASHINGTON POST
& TELEGRAPH

X THE WASHINGTON POST

THE WASHINGTON POST

THE WASHINGTON POST

THE WASHINGTON POST

Catholic Radicals: Shock, Challenge

By Betty Medsger
Washington Post Staff Writer

"Hey, cool it, DAN BER-
RIGAN
Don't drip your blood on
my Jesus sandals."

—From a poem by Sister Mary
Rose Conley, Portland, Maine.

For the Rev. Michael
Hunt, chaplain at Boston
University's Newman Cen-
ter, the road to Catholic rad-
icalism started with the late
Sen. Joseph McCarthy and
conservative columnist Wil-
liam Buckley.

As a teen-ager, Father
Hunt went through the Irish
and Jewish neighborhoods
of Washington Heights on
the northern tip of Manhat-
tan, gathering signatures in
support of McCarthy's anti-
Communist campaign.

Today, Father Hunt is
committed to the Catholic
radical peace movement and
is organizing Boston de-
fense activities for move-
ment members recently in-
dicted by the federal gov-
ernment. A few weeks ago,
he helped arrange sanctuary
for a fugitive from a federal
court.

Father Hunt is part of a
new development in the con-

temporary Catholic Church
-- a movement of laymen,
priests and nuns (and ex-
priests and ex-nuns) dedi-
cated to nonviolent but radi-
cal action to oppose war and
to bring about social change.

It is difficult to determine
the number of Catholic radi-
cals among the 47 million
Americans in the church. It
appears to be a scattered
collection of small groups.

See RADICAL, A14, Col. 1.

DATE 3-7-71

PAGE A-1

☒ THE WASHINGTON POST
& TIMES HERALD

☐ THE EVENING STAR

☐ THE SUNDAY STAR

☐ THE WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS

☐ WASHINGTON-AFRO AMERICAN

Catholic Radicalism: A Shock Wave Through the Church

RADICAL, From A1

They are obviously a small percentage, probably numbering in the hundreds as activists and, perhaps, thousands as direct sympathizers.

The radicals, nevertheless, have sent shock waves throughout the church and have created a new public image of a church previously known less in the United States for social radicalism and more for its orthodox patriotism.

Record keepers in the movement cite these as some of the measures of the movement's activities in the past three years:

- Between 25 and 30 raids on draft boards throughout the country, most of them on the East Coast.
- About one million draft records claimed to be either destroyed or stolen, thus symbolically and actually inhibiting conscription of young men.
- Nearly 200 persons directly involved in these raids and a handful of other raids on corporations, such as the one March 22, 1969, at Washington, D.C., offices of Dow Chemical Co.
- Raids in 10 cities for which there have been no prosecutions.
- Prison sentences for 55 persons, including 30 now in jail.
- Eleven persons currently underground escaping prison terms.
- According to movement members, about four convents in New York City willing to hide political prisoners.

SISTER JUDY PELUSO
...frustrated nun

REV. MICHAEL HUNT
... radical convert

PAUL COUGHLIN
... liberal-radical

Most of the activists were nurtured in the Roman Catholic Church.

It is a mixed group: Nuns teaching affluent college students. Nuns running ghetto schools. Ex-nuns starting new careers. Diocesan and religious order priests. Priests who think celibacy is necessary for the priesthood, especially if risking jail sentences. Priests who have recently left the priesthood and married.

Some of the families and some of the single persons live in voluntary poverty, refusing to earn more than they need for minimum food, shelter and clothes. Others, who have changed their life style very little even though their politics have changed, still like to break out a fresh bottle of Scotch each evening and continue to enjoy the salary and housing given them by the church.

There are a few Jews and non-Catholic Christians and a few atheists and agnostics involved. But the group is made up largely of Catholics.

The teachers of the movement are a mixture that includes Jesus, Pope John XXIII, Noam Chomsky and Howard Zinn. The favorite and most followed teachers of the movement are the brothers, the Revs. Philip and Daniel Berrigan, now in Danbury federal prison serving terms for destroying draft records in Catonsville in 1968.

For some participants, being part of the movement would have been unthinkable 10 years ago. Father Hunt and many others say the political events and personal experiences of the past 10 years have "naturally and gradually" become part of the movement.

Sitting in the lounge of the Newman Center in Boston, Father Hunt explained that it was in the seminary that he moved away from William Buckley and toward John Kennedy. His "sense of urgency" began to develop after Lyndon B. Johnson—"Remember, he was the peace candidate in 1964?"—was elected.

Shift to Radicalism

"I watched him adopt Barry Goldwater's policies. That began my serious reading of secular critics of American foreign policy. The same thing happened with a lot of nuns and priests at that time."

In 1965, he heard "a great speech" by Father Daniel Berrigan. "That moved me some more."

But it was in 1963 that Father Hunt began to think in terms of nonviolent radicalism. The Catonsville raid occurred that year. He applauded it privately. But he still had confidence in top levels of government.

"It was 1963 that got to me. I had been encouraged by the Kennedy and McCarthy candidacies... Then Nixon was elected... such a cynical outcome... Then, a year later, that large crowd for the moratorium, and he said he was watching a football game..."

The chaplain chatted briefly with a student about the liturgy planned for the next day, then returned to his conversion to radicalism. "Our society is more concerned about the burning of those damn draft records than about burning children. Not only are we free to resist, but we are conscience bound to resist..."

"The fact that Daniel Berrigan is in jail and Kent Westmoreland is chief of staff is an accurate statement of what America believes is right and wrong. The crimes of My Lai and other atrocities in Vietnam cannot be dealt with, but we quickly jail those who burn draft records."

James P. Scoblick never saw things that way. He represents one reaction of traditional, antiradical parents whose children have become Catholic radicals.

Scoblick, 62, is the father of Anthony Scoblick, a former Josephite priest who is one of three Baltimore men named as defendants in the alleged kidnap-bomb conspiracy. The elder Scoblick and his wife, Mary, live in Archbald, a small former mining town near Scranton, Pa.

It is an area, where most voters tend to think of Communists constantly infiltrating the government in Washington, an attitude that helped James Scoblick win election to Congress in 1946, even though he is a Republican in a largely Democratic district. He says his sole campaign pledge was to rid Washington of Communists.

A Friend of Nixon

It so happened that he entered Congress the same year as young Richard Nixon, the President whose Attorney General has now indicted Scoblick's son. He says that he and Congressman Nixon became friends, recalling that one day in 1947 in the House, Nixon told him, "You know, Jim, let's face it, the greatest force we have in America today fighting Communism is the Catholic Church."

Scoblick still believes that Congressman Nixon was right, and that Communism is "eating away at the moral fiber of this country. Look at the pornography, the racism, the breakdown of marriage."

At the same time, Scoblick sees the Catholic peace movement of which his son is a part as "the best answer to our problems."

"Do you remember Pope John? He said man has a dignity. Well, the peace movement is working with this. It's working with emotions, trying to sell love. These fellows in the peace movement, like Father Tony, my son, are fighting to prevent this breakdown of morals from happening. The government is in the war for profit. They want the government to make its decisions on the basis of morals, like it shouldn't be killing."

The indictment against his son has reunited the Scoblick family. There was an estrangement when the priest left the church to marry Mary Cain, a former Notre Dame nun from Baltimore. "We didn't think it was the right thing to do," the elder Scoblick said.

After a moment, he added, "He met Sister Mary and she shared Tony's beliefs about the war and about working with the poor... I know the temptation for companionship is there. Some priests do it under cover. Tony didn't care to do it that way."

"This is a pretty strict Catholic family here," he said. "The church means a lot to us. We still don't understand all that's happening."

But Scoblick appears to be convinced of the justice of his son's actions and his devotion to nonviolence. "We know Tony wouldn't hurt anybody."

On the other hand, some of the young radicals come from a Catholic liberal-radical background. For example, if Paul Couming, 22, of Boston, had not become involved in civil disobedience, his 63-year-old father probably would have.

A Father's Plea

Several months ago, Paul Couming notified his draft board that he would no longer carry his draft registration and classification cards as required by law. He was indicted and scheduled for a Feb. 8 trial. Couming did not appear for the trial, but his father did. The father, a janitor in a public housing project,

recently recalled what he told the judge:

"I told them the charges should be dropped. I said Paul had decided not to appear and was taking sanctuary in a nearby church."

Then the elder Couming left the court, joined his wife, Rita, and went to the Paulist Center in Boston where their son was taking sanctuary. Mrs. Couming said the gathering at the chapel altar was a "family scene" with a constant group of people, from 65 to 200 persons, always in attendance, most of them older Boston Irish Catholics who were friends of the family.

The sanctuary lasted from a Monday to Wednesday when U.S. marshals entered the center and arrested Paul Cummings, who did not resist. He spent six days in jail, fasting and awaiting trial. He received a one-year suspended sentence, three years' probation and an order to do alternative duty to military service (he had earlier been granted conscientious-objector status). He says he has not decided whether to comply with the alternative duty.

This was not young Couming's first act of resistance. In 1969, he took public responsibility for draft office raids in Boston. No one has been prosecuted yet for those raids. A year ago, he was a member of the so-called "East Coast Conspiracy," a group that said they conducted similar raids in Philadelphia. He was arrested for those raids, but the charges were later dropped.

Mr. and Mrs. Couming live in an unpretentious apartment they rent on the first floor of the rectory of St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church, a parish in a neighborhood that used to be largely white but is now mostly black.

"Basically, we were there, at Paul's position, from the beginning," says Tom Couming. "To go back four or five years, I still had hope that men in Congress who thought as we did about the war could stop it. Then, little by little, I saw those men were always outnumbered. With that and Paul's action in the movement, I concluded there was no other weapon but civil disobedience. You could say I was liberal all my life. Been in the unions." Couming is shop steward of a laborers' local.

As with many in the move-

ment, the elder Coumings sees the church as properly containing both the radicals and conservatives, although he is embittered at the support many prominent churchmen give the war.

The Coumings' other three sons have served in the armed forces, but it was the oldest of these that convinced Paul that the war was wrong. From that, Paul moved to resist the government, which, he feels, is trying to crush the peace movement.

This progression, and its extension into social change to eliminate poverty and other ills, has been true of many others in the movement.

Sister Judy Peluso, 29, of New York City, has been a nun in the Sisters of Charity for 12 years, and until two years ago, she wore the order's conventional habit of long black dress and black bonnet tied with a large black bow.

Today, Sister Judy wears bellbottom blue jeans, a long-sleeved green blouse and a beige crocheted vest. She was interviewed recently in East Harlem, in Emmaus House, one of the headquarters of the defense committee for persons indicted in the alleged kidnap-bomb plot.

When the Catonsville raid

took place, Sister Judy remembers thinking, "My God, what did they do that for?" Later, she concluded that the symbolism of the raid was important.

By the summer of 1969 she was ready to be involved herself.

She says that she still is frustrated: "Deep in my gut I don't feel violence will change things. Yet I don't see how much longer people can be expected to be patient. That makes it all the more imperative for those of us who believe in nonviolence to use and not be passive."

"I'm committed to nonviolence, but that's easy for me," said Sister Judy. "There's no direct violence used against me, such as that that comes down on blacks and Puerto Ricans here and Latin Americans generation after generation."

Dilemma of Nonviolence

The dilemma of nonviolence plagues many in the movement.

Marjorie Shuman, 47, a former Notre Dame nun, expresses the same commitment to nonviolence, but admits it's a strain.

"I'm hoping," said Miss

Shuman, one of the seven co-conspirators named in the alleged kidnap-bomb plot, "that my religious convictions are deep enough to prevent me from ever becoming violent to protect myself... Nobody who really is grounded and rooted in nonviolence is ever going to abandon it..."

"But I have to respond to the authorities' violence. If I don't respond then I'm cooperating with their violence, I've resigned my responsibility. That's what people did in Nazi Germany."

Paul Mayer remembers Nazi Germany. He was six when his family came to the Washington Heights section of Manhattan after fleeing the Nazis. Several relatives has died in concentration camps.

Mayer also is one of the seven co-conspirators named in the alleged plot to kidnap Henry Kissinger. Ironically, he and Kissinger both grew up in a Jewish neighborhood of Washington Heights (though they do not know each other). Father Michael Hunt, the Boston University chaplain, grew up in the Irish part of Washington Heights.

Mayer remembers the Irish kids. "They came over and kicked the s--- out of us," he said. But he got in with the Irish gangs and by 16 had left Orthodox Judaism to become a Catholic. In college, he decided to become a monk.

New Life Style

At 40, Mayer is pursuing a new life style. He and his wife, Naomi, a former nun, along with five other couples have purchased a small apartment building in East Orange, N.J. They live a semi-communal life. He teaches at New York Theological Seminary.

Along with their son Peter, 1½, and a couple of hundred other people, the Mayers recently took responsibility for the ransacking of draft offices in Elizabeth, N.J.

"As a Christian who is a German Jew," said Mayer, "I'm especially concerned about this country's policies."

"One of the great things on my conscience is that the

Church, now my Church, was silent then about my people . . . My parents were very unhappy when I became a Christian. They quite rightly identified the Church with persecution of Jews."

Joseph O'Rourke, a 32-year-old Jesuit seminarian in New York, sums up what he thinks is the present mood of the movement:

"Most of us feel it's time for the lions to be fed to the Christians."

Why are Catholics the ones leading the way in such a movement? The Rev. Edward McGowan, a New York Jesuit, gives one explanation: "Catholics know what power is. For all its chicanery, the Vatican knows what power is," he says with a certain admiration. "Some Quakers look at us and say 'You can't possibly know what nonviolence is in view of your history.' Maybe they're right."

What does the Catholic Church think of the Catholic peace movement?

Bishops' Attitude

It is unlikely that the nation's bishops ever would pass a resolution approving the Catholic peace movement. As Bishop Joseph L. Bernardin, general secretary of the U.S. Catholic Conference, put it:

"It is not the policy of the bishops as a body to address themselves to specific action by individuals. . . . Thus, there is no common policy statement of the bishops concerning particular segments of the Catholic peace movements."

"Speaking for myself as an individual," said Bishop Bernardin, "I think it is obvious that the Catholic peace movement has produced many different—some almost contradictory—results in the Catholic community."

"Some say the net result of the peace movement has been to polarize Catholics and there is some element of truth in this. At the very least, however, I think it is clear that the Catholic peace movement has prompted American Catholics to confront grave issues of morality and public policy, and in

doing so its effect have often been positive."

"The Berrigans have done more to sensitize the consciences of the church than we have," said Msgr. Marvin Bordelon, director of the U.S. bishops' department of international affairs.

"Even if a lot of the priests disagree with them," he continued, "they have to pay attention to them. If a priest in ePoria woke up this morning and heard about another Berrigan incident, he may have said, 'I wish those damn Berrigans would go back to saying Mass in a little church someplace.' But even so, that priest has got to answer 'What have I done for peace?'"

James Jennings, associate director in the bishops' division of world justice and peace, predicts that the radical peace movement probably will meet the same fate in the church as the labor movement.

"In its early days, the labor movement was resisted by some elements of the institutional church. Some men left the church because of their labor activities. Then the church, years later, came around to their position."

Restraint on War

In contrast to their campaign against liberalizing abortion laws and for public aid to Catholic education, the bishops have shown restraint in opposing the war.

Jennings explains the difference by "the strong sense of patriotism in the Catholic Church. The Americanization of the European Catholic caused the church to define narrowly its special interests. Challenging the nation-state has not been one of those special interests. But a Catholic could come to that position through study of papal and conciliar statements."

Msgr. Bordelon predicts that "the church will come through in the next 10 years in its willingness to speak to the state."

Jennings adds, "Don't forget that the church isn't just the bishops. The church is also the Berrigans."

WFO 100-52908

2. D. C. Defense Committee(Formerly
Known As Washington's Birthday
Defense Committee)

There are three groups presently conducting activities to coordinate and fund the defense of the Harrisburg 6. The groups are the Emmaus House group, the Iron Mountain group, and the Washington's Birthday group. This group is centered in WDC area and includes MARJORIE SHUMAN, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] U

WF T-8, 2/12/71

b6
b7C

The Washington's Birthday Defense Committee had a public meeting at All Souls Church, 15th Street and Harvard Street, N.W., WDC, on February 21, 1971. There were approximately 450 people present and the meeting lasted two hours ending at approximately 10:30. [REDACTED] was Master of Ceremonies and the group included [REDACTED] and MARJORIE SHUMAN. U

WF T-2, 2/22/71

On March 8, 1971, the fact that MARJORIE SHUMAN was going to be in York, Pennsylvania on March 11, 1971, was discussed at the D. C. Defense Committee (formerly called the Washington's Birthday Defense Committee). U

WF T-2, 3/8/71

On March 9, 1971, MARJORIE SHUMAN was at the office of the D. C. Defense Committee. It was learned that she is going to drive to York, Pennsylvania, on March 11, 1971, in the company of an attractive young woman who SHUMAN said was going to speak for the conspirators and who desired some experience and would, therefore, accompany SHUMAN. U

WF T-2, 3/18/71

WFO 100-52908

At the March 23, 1971, meeting of the D. C. Defense Committee it was noted that MARJORIE SHUMAN and one other person had attended the meeting of the Steering Committee for the Defense Committee in New York. The meeting had lasted eight hours and there was some argument over the control which the National Office would exercise over local offices such as the D. C. Defense Committee. U

WF T-2 , 3/25/71

At a meeting of the Steering Committee of the D.C. Defense Committee in Washington, which took place in a residence at 233 8th Street, N.E., MARJORIE SHUMAN was present. During this meeting [] resigned after a long speech and [] took over management of the organization. SHUMAN and several others reported on the New York meeting. SHUMAN later proposed and the majority present accepted the idea that money raised in WDC would be kept there rather than forwarded to the National Office in New York. Anything left over after paying the expenses of running the offices would put into a savings account for a defense and bail fund. U

WF T-2, 3/25/71

On March 26, 1971, it was learned at the office of the D. C. Defense Committee that MARJORIE SHUMAN is living with [] and another girl named []. [] has been contacted by Federal Agents concerning MARJORIE SHUMAN's recent activities. [] commented that they are just trying to induce paranoia. U

WF T-2, 3/26/71

At the office of the D. C. Defense Committee on April 7, 1971, it was said that [] and MARJORIE SHUMAN had driven to New York for a meeting. U

WF T-2, 4/7/71

WFO 100-52908

MARJORIE SHUMAN was present at the office of the D. C. Defense Committee on April 5, 1971, and it was noted that she plans to travel to New York on April 16, 1971, to address a meeting of a psychological conference. She will be in Baltimore on April 6, 1971, but the purpose of her visit there is unknown. SHUMAN has commented that she has no money at all. The possibility of her keeping a portion of the money collected by her as speaker's fees was discussed but it was suggested that she turn all money in and then receive money from the office for her needs. U

WF T-2, 4/7/71

On April 16, 1971, at the office of the D. C. Defense Committee it was learned that MARJORIE SHUMAN has another speaking engagement, this time at Grace Episcopal Church, possibly in WDC or New York. U

WF T-2, 4/17/71

On May 4, 1971, MARJORIE SHUMAN got some money to be used for bail purposes from the office of the D. C. Committee. It is not known for whom the bail money was requested but it was either for a [] (LNU) from Ithaca, New York who was at the demonstrations at the Department of Justice, or it was being handled by him. SHUMAN said she had visited [] in jail but was unable to see [] because there were too many visitors. U

b6
b7C

WF T-2, 5/8/71

MARJORIE SHUMAN is still in jail as far as is known. She is scheduled to have lunch at Congress on May 19, 1971, with EQBAL AHMAD and an individual named [] who may be one of the defense attorneys. U

WF T-2, 5/8/71

b6
b7C

WFO 100-52908

3. Meeting at Danbury

On March 26, 1971, nine persons conferred at the Federal Correctional Institute, Danbury, Connecticut. They included [REDACTED] PHILIP BERRIGAN, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] MAJORIE SHUMAN, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

WF T-9, 3/26/71

IV. ATTEMPTED INTERVIEW

Date of transcription 4/1/71

An attempt was made to interview MARJORIE SHUMAN at 1529 Corcoran Street, N.W. [redacted] answered the door and was advised by Bureau Agents of their desire to talk with MARJORIE SHUMAN. [redacted] stated that she did not believe Miss SHUMAN would care to talk with FBI Agents, but when asked she personally inquired of MARJORIE SHUMAN if she desired to be interviewed. Approximately two minutes later, [redacted] returned to the door and advised the interviewing Agents that MARJORIE SHUMAN did not care to talk to FBI Agents. U

1

Interviewed on 3/31/71 at Washington, D.C. File # _____
by SAs [redacted] TEB:hms 4/1/71
Date dictated _____

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP),
also known as
Black Panther Party for Self Defense

According to the official newspaper of the BPP, the BPP was started during December 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by ROBBY G. SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, Minister of Defense, BPP.)

The official newspaper, called "The Black Panther," regularly states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to as "pigs" who should be killed.)

The newspaper, in its issue of September 7, 1968, had an article by the then Minister of Education, GEORGE MURRAY. This article ended with the following:)

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."U

The BPP newspaper, issue of October 5, 1968, had an article introduced with the following statement: "We will not dissent from American government. We will overthrow it."U

DAVID HILLIARD, Chief of Staff, BPP, in a speech at the San Francisco Polo Field on November 15, 1969, said "We will kill Richard Nixon."U

DAVID HILLIARD, in the "New York Times," issue of December 13, 1969, was quoted as follows: "We advocate the very direct overthrow of the government by way of force and violence."U

In the issue of April 25, 1970, the BPP newspaper had an article by Minister of Culture EMORY DOUGLAS as follows:)

"The only way to make this racist US government administer justice to the people it is oppressing; is...by taking up arms against this government, killing the officials, until the reactionary forces...are dead, and those that are left turn their weapons on their superiors, thereby passing revolutionary judgement against the number one enemy of all mankind, the racist U.S. government."U

The BPP Headquarters is located at 1046 Peralta Street, Oakland, California. Branches of the BPP, and Committees to Combat Fascism, under control of the BPP, have been established in various locations in the US.)

APPENDIX



*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Washington, D. C. 20535

Title Marjorie Ann Shuman

Character Security Matter - Anarchist

Reference is made to report of Special
Agent dated and captioned
as above, at Washington, D. C.

b6
b7C

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

FBI

Date: 5/13/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

Via _____
(Priority)TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457483)
(ATTN: FBI LAB)

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (100-52018) (P)

710514087

SUBJ: SM-ANA (MEDBURG SUSPECT)
(OO:NY)b6
b7c

Re New York airtel to Bureau 5/5/71.

Enclosed for the Lab is the original of Selective Service System Classification Questionnaire executed by subject on 2/22/65.U

The Lab is requested to compare writing on enclosed document to known printing in the Medburg case.U

Upon completion of the examination it is requested the document be returned to Newark for return to SSS, Local Board 25, Jersey City, NJ.U

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/6/84 BY SP3/BW

ENCLOSURE

3-Bureau (Enc. 1)
2-New York (INFO)
2-Newark
BJC/meg
(7)NOT RECORDED
201 JUN 21 1971

MAY 14 1971

FBI NEWARK
MAY 31 1971

RECEIVED

ORIGINAL FILED IN
100-457483-

Approved: _____

62 JUN 8 1971

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M.

Per _____

F B I

Date: 5/21/71

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via A I R T E L

REGISTERED MAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527)
 Attention: FBI LABORATORY, DOCUMENT SECTION

FROM: SAC BALTIMORE (52-8575) -P-

SUBJECT: MEDBURG

11052412A

Re Bureau tel, 4/2/71, requesting xerox samples
 be forwarded to Laboratory for comparison. U

Enclosed are two copies each of xerox 660 samples
 obtained through Xerox personnel from machines located at
 University of Maryland, Baltimore County Campus. Also
 enclosed are two copies each of four Xerox samples of
 Xerox machines located at University of Maryland, Baltimore
 County Campus obtained by [redacted] U

The Laboratory is requested to compare enclosed
 samples with those samples previously submitted. U

b7D

6/5/84 SP5R29/Bwy
 3- Bureau (Enclosures 12) (REGIS. MAIL)

3- [redacted]
 JMM:nrj
 (6)

REC-50

52-94527-1901

12-6-77 1971

SEVEN

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

F B I

Date: 5/24/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
(ATTN: FBI LABORATORY)

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (52-6817)

SUBJECT: MEDBURG
(OO: Philadelphia)

110525172

Enclosed for the FBI Laboratory are three (3) copies of specimens from 18 Model 660 Xerox machines. U

The Laboratory is requested to conduct the appropriate examination of the enclosed specimens. U

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/5/84 BY SP5 KJG/BWZ.3-Bureau (Enc. 18) (RM)
1-Newark
FJM/jmg
(4)

REC-50

6-7
16 MAY 25 1971Approved: RUB
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB

INDEX LAB FILES

F B I

Date: 5/25/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527)
 ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY, DOCUMENTS SECTION

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (52-8575) (P)

SUBJECT: MEDBURG

110521032

Re Bureau teletype, 4/2/71, requesting
 xerox samples to be forwarded to Laboratory for
 examination. U

Enclosed herewith are the three copies of
 samples taken from two machines at Saint Joseph's
 College and Mount Saint Mary's College, both
 located at Emmittsburg, Maryland. These were obtained
 on 5/20/71 by SA [redacted] from
 [redacted] Saint Joseph's College and
 [redacted] Mount Saint Mary's. U

b6
 b7C

Laboratory is requested to compare with
 evidence previously submitted and advised
 Philadelphia and Baltimore. U

③-Bureau (Rm)
 2-Philadelphia (52-7165, Sub K and A)
 2-Baltimore
 JFH:dmd
 (7)

REC-50

52-94527-1963

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 6/5/84 BY SP5RDS/Buy.

SEVEN

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

COPIES OF DOCUMENTS RETAINED IN LAB

INDEX-LAB FILED

F B I

Date: 5/26/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527)
(ATTN: FBI LABORATORY)

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (52-6817)

SUBJECT: MEDBURG
(OO: Philadelphia)

710527107

Enclosed for the FBI Laboratory are three (3) copies of specimens taken from two (2) Model 660 Xerox machines. U

The FBI Laboratory is requested to conduct the appropriate examination of the specimens submitted. U

The enclosed items were obtained from the following locations: U

Fashion Novelty
20 Universal Place
Carlstadt, NJShortling Delivery
217 Washington Ave.
Carlstadt, NJ

REC-50

3-Bureau (Enc. 3) (RM)
1-Philadelphia (52-7165) (Info) (RM)
1-Newark
FJM/jmg
(5)

16 MAY 27 1971

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

"COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB"

SEARCHED AND INDEXED

5/14/71

A I R T E L

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
Attention: FBI Laboratory
Physics and Chemistry Section

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (52-7165 SUB A)

SUBJECT: MEDBURG

b6
b7C

Enclosed for the FBI Laboratory is an envelope containing several staples. U

On 5/13/71, during the course of investigation in the area of Powelton Village, Philadelphia, Pa., SA [] observed a number of posters stapled to trees and telephone poles captioned, "The FBI in Powelton." Similar posters have appeared in the area in the past and are known to have been affixed to trees, etc, by members of the Philadelphia Resistance. Several individuals who are participants in Resistance activities, are suspects in the MEDBURG investigation. U

SA [] removed a number of the posters from trees and telephone poles, as well as the staples holding them. Since the posters themselves had been exposed to heavy rains they are not being forwarded to the Laboratory for examination. U

The FBI Laboratory, Physics and Chemistry Section, is requested to compare the tool marks on the enclosed staples to determine if they might show characteristics similar to staples removed from documents known to have originated with the Citizens Commission to Investigate the FBI. U

- 3 - Director (52-94527) (Encl. 1) (RM)
- 2 - Philadelphia (52-7165)

TDD/rav
(5)

DATE 6/5/84

SP5 RJA/awz

5/14/71

A I R T E L

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
Attention: FBI Laboratory
Physics and Chemistry Section

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (52-7165 SUB A)

SUBJECT: MEDBURG

b6
b7C

Enclosed for the FBI Laboratory is an envelope containing several staples. U

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SA [] removed a number of the posters from trees and telephone poles, as well as the staples holding them. Since the ~~posters~~ themselves had been exposed to heavy rains they are not being forwarded to the Laboratory for examination. U

The FBI Laboratory, Physics and Chemistry Section, is requested to compare the tool marks on the enclosed staples to determine if they might show characteristics similar to staples removed from documents known to have originated with the Citizens Commission to Investigate the FBI. U

- (3) - Director (52-94527) (Encl. 1) (RM)
2 - Philadelphia (52-7165)

TDD/rav
(5)

6/5/84 SPSR/Bury

FBI

Date: 5/28/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527)
(ATTN. FBI LABORATORY)

110601063

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (52-6817)

SUBJECT: MEDBURG
(OO: Philadelphia)

Enclosed for the FBI Laboratory are three (3) copies of specimens obtained from eight (8) separate Model 660 Xerox machines. U

The FBI Laboratory is requested to conduct the appropriate examination of the specimens submitted. U

6/5/84 SP5RDS/Bury

3-Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
1-Philadelphia (52-7165) (Info) (RM)
1-Newark
FJM/jmg
(5)

REC-50

MAY 29 1971

Approved: RW13/9/16
Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M Per

"COPY OF SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB"

INDEX LAB FILES

FBI

Date: 5/31/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527)
ATTN: VOUCHER STATISTICAL SECTION

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (52-7165 SUB G) (P)

SUBJECT: MEDBURG

6383 VRT 12-71-87

Re Automatic Data Processing Project (ADP) ~~ADP~~ u

Re Philadelphia airtel to Director, 5/25/71. J

On 5/29/71 the Voucher Statistical Section advised 26 telephone toll records were being returned because the overall legibility was too poor for processing. Offices receiving leads to resubmit tolls should take care to avoid duplicates and insure that multi pages under each FD-302 pertain to the number as stated on the FD-302. Receiving offices are requested to expedite return of legible copies to the Voucher Statistical Section and to follow instructions as set forth in referenced airtel. (u)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD
OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP
ON 12-15-87 Declined

cc retained
airtel 6/2/71
J-Stat. Hw

b6
b7C
b7D

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES

ADVISED BY ROUTING

SLIP(S) OF

DATE

2-Bureau (52-94527)
2-Baltimore (52-8575)
2-Boston (52-6636)
2-New Haven (52-1972)
2-Philadelphia (52-7165 SUB G)

CLASS. & EXT. SP-5 RTG 10/4/78 JUN 2 1971
REASON-FORM II 1-2.4.2-2
DATE OF REVIEW 10/2/90

REC-50 52-94527-1970

STAT. SECT.

RGC:tac
(10)

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

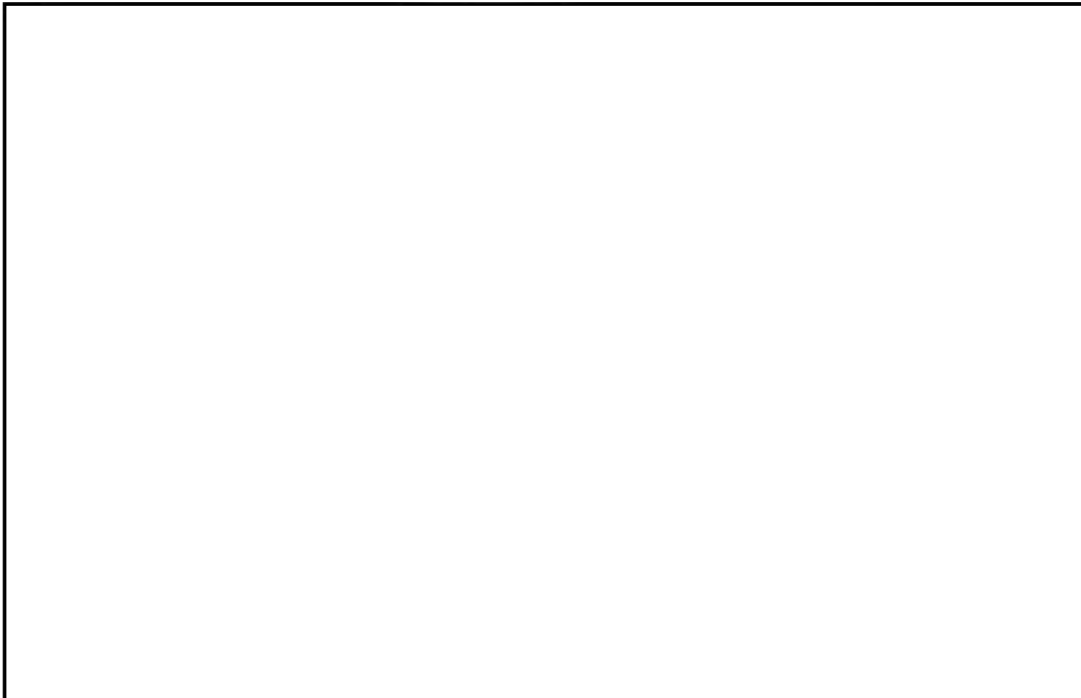
Sent _____ M Per _____

59 JUN 10 1971

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PH 52-7165 SUB G

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



b6
b7C
b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FBI

Date: 5/8/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via A I R T E L _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527)
Attention: FBI Laboratory
Document Section

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (52-7165 SUB A)

SUBJECT: MEDBURG

CR-13652 JW
K 4810

Enclosed for the FBI Laboratory is a typewritten letter and envelope received 5/5/71 by SA [REDACTED] from [REDACTED] Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa. U

b6
b7C

This letter and the envelope in which it was enclosed is being submitted for document examination since [REDACTED] a known associate of [REDACTED] a MEDBURG suspect. U

The FBI Laboratory is requested to compare the typing on the enclosed letter with the typing on previous submissions believed to have originated with the Citizens Commission to Investigate the FBI. The Laboratory's attention is also directed to Q185, the retyped CCIF press release. U

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/5/82 BY SP5 RJG/BWg

- ③ - Bureau (52-94527) (Encl. 1) (RM)
4 - Philadelphia (52-7165 SUB A)
1 - 100-38658
1 - [REDACTED]

b7D

TDD/rav
(7)

7/12
CANNON COPY

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

5/18/71

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527)
FROM: SAC, BOSTON (52-6636)
SUBJECT: MEDBURG
(OO:PH)

Appeal 80-1227

6/6/84 SP5 RJA/BWZ

Enclosed for the Bureau and Philadelphia are one copy each of articles appearing in the 5/18/71 weekly issue of The Phoenix, Boston, Mass. U

One article is by JAMES RIDGEWAY entitled "The FBI: Hoover's Wierd Friends, Stolen Files." U

The other article is by VIN MC LELLAN entitled "Stealing from the FBI." U

REC-3
ST-113

~~NOT RECORDED~~
126 JUN 3 1971

-1975

ORIGINAL FILED IN

- (2) - Bureau (Encs. 2)
 - 2 - Philadelphia (52-7165) (Encs. 2)
 - 1 - Boston
- JEL:gg
(5)

ENCLOSURE

51 JUN 14 1971

Stealing from the FBI

By Vin McLellan

When the small two-man FBI field office in Media, Pa., was burglarized two months ago by the Citizen's Commission to Investigate the FBI, casework files, memos and agent reports, some 800 documents, constituted about 70 percent of their booty. The rest was manuals, routine forms and similar procedural material.

Of the 800 files and documents, some 40 percent were reports on political surveillance and evidence of politically motivated investigations. There were two case files on right wing groups, ten concerning immigrants and over two hundred on liberal and leftist groups or individuals.

In contrast, one percent of the office's casework files were concerned with organized crime, and that, mostly gambling. Of the rest: 25 percent were on bank robberies, 20 percent were concerned with murder, rape and interstate theft cases; seven percent, military AWOL and desertion cases, and seven percent, cases involving draft resistance of one sort or another, including refusal to submit to military induction.

This analysis of the stolen materials was included in a note which accompanied the sixth packet of Xeroxed document copies which were circulated last week to newsmen and radical groups throughout the nation.

Of the documents, some 60 have now been widely circulated to the media and numerous others have gone directly to individuals and groups subject to FBI investigation, and have added immeasurably to the available evidence that the FBI has become a national police force whose function is now as much political as it is an agency of the criminal justice system. The revelations of the "Media documents," as they have come to be called, have lead as much as anything to the first series of open challenges that Hoover's sacrosanct fiefdom has ever

faced.

The evidence of these papers has been the first concrete information acknowledged by the government and widely disseminated by the media which has challenged the Bureau's public relations image in the minds of the American public. The shadow that is the fear of liberty-conscious Americans must have darkened with the revelation of the pervasiveness of the FBI's immense network of spies and informers.

One document broke the Philadelphia ghetto into small two or three block quadrants and assigned agents to make sure there were spies for each. A number have documented the great lengths government agents will go to to gather information on citizens whose politics are considered unsavory by the government; mailcarriers, telephone company, credit reports, neighbors, family, fellow employees, switchboard operators, secretaries.

In an American tradition as old and honorable as the Boston Tea Party, the group of unknown citizens who call themselves the Citizens Commission to Investigate the FBI have, non-violently, engineered perhaps the singularly most constructive and creative attack on government perpetration, and public ignorance of, policies of political repression and intimidation. (One inter-office memo exhorted agents to interview as many radicals as possible to exploit the paranoia "endemic" in the Left and keep alive the idea that there is a G-man "behind every mailbox.")

In the note that accompanied this packet of stolen papers, the Citizens' Commission set forth their purpose. "We seek no vengeance against individual agents, informers, or sources for the FBI. Instead, we wish to help them and others end the political and destructive policies of the bureau and to build public support for building a

more just, peaceful and open society."

The sixth packet contains reports from the Media office's two right wing casefiles — on the JDL and the Ku Klux Klan — a report on a peaceful protest opposing research on chemical weapons and a letterhead memorandum indicating some of the extensive information furnished to the FBI by the Bell Telephone system, in this case complete alphabetical listing of all telephone subscribers, including non-published listings. Bell Telephone says they consider non-published listings to be absolutely confidential, and will not release them even in emergencies. In deference, I suppose, the FBI agreed to conceal the source if they decided to disseminate the information, and duly noted this stipulation in their files.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

THE PHOENIX

Date: 5-18-71
Edition: WFS-211
Author: VIN McLELLAN
Editor: VIN McLELLAN
Title: STEALING FROM THE
FBI
Character: TGP
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: B-10-21
Being Investigated

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/6/84 BY SP5 RJB/BWJ

52-94527-1975
ENCLOSURE

F B I

Date: 5/26/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via REGISTERED AIRTEL
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Brennan	CD ✓
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Dalbey	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527)

FROM: SAC, SACRAMENTO (52-1516)(P)

RE: MEDBURG
OO: Philadelphia

Re Sacramento airtel to Bureau, 5/19/71.

Enclosed for the Bureau, Boston, Philadelphia and San Francisco is one copy each of California driver's license application for [redacted] U

b6
b7c

The following investigation was conducted by IC

[redacted] U

On 5/26/71, [redacted] Division of Drivers Licenses, California Department of Motor Vehicles, Sacramento, advised that [redacted] white male, DOB [redacted] 6' 4", 180 lbs., blond hair, blue eyes, has received four citations for motor vehicle violations. [redacted] furnished a copy of California driver's license No. [redacted] issued to [redacted] [redacted] California. U

[redacted] further advised that her department has no record of a driver's license issued to [redacted] U

ENCLOSURE

ST-105

2-Bureau (52-94527)(Enc. 1)(Reg. AM)
2-Boston (52-6636)(Enc. 1)(Reg. AM)
2-Philadelphia (52-7165)(Enc. 1)(Reg. AM)
2-Pittsburgh (52-3023)(Reg. AM)
2-San Francisco (52-16634)(Enc. 1)(Reg. AM)
(1 - 25-76606)
2-Sacramento
RFA/lma
(12)

JUN 7 1971

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge
59 JUN 10 1971

SC 1516

The following investigation was conducted by SC

[redacted] on 5/25/71:U

[redacted] California Bureau of Criminal
Identification and Investigation, advised that [redacted]
[redacted] DOB [redacted] SSAN [redacted] was arrested on 11/5/68
by the University of California at Davis Police Department,
No. 00-371. He was charged with failure to appear on a pre-
vious motor vehicle citation and on 11/27/68, the charge was
dismissed "in furtherance of justice."U

[redacted] advised that their Bureau has no record
of [redacted]U

b6
b7C

52-94527-1975

5C 52-1516
Meadburg

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6/5/84 BY SP5 Rjs/BWZ

F B I

Date: 5/5/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: : DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527) (Attn: FBI Laboratory)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (52-6021)

SUBJECT: MEDBURG

D-710510092 LC
CR 13638 JU

Re: Philadelphia airtel to Albany dated 4/25/71.

Enclosed herewith for the Laboratory are the following hereinafter described documents. In connection with the investigation of the case entitled, [REDACTED] aka; [REDACTED] - VICTIM; ET AL, aka 'The Chicago 15', BURNING OF SELECTIVE SERVICE RECORDS, Selective Service Area Headquarters, Chicago, Illinois, 5/25/69, SSA; DGP; BOND DEFAULT", Bureau file 25-593562, Chicago file 25-53435, the following described documents were obtained: U

b6
b7c

Type written letter beginning "Today, May 25, 1969, we..." and ending "Creation of Life and Freedom". U

Xerox copy of FD-302 of SA [REDACTED] dated 5/26/69 setting forth contents of note left at draft board (submitted for comparison of phraseology with other notes submitted). U

Type written letter and handwritten addressed envelope addressed to EDWIN ROBSON, Judge of the United States District Court of Illinois, Northern District, Eastern Division, and signed "Committee for the Transgression Judicial Injustice, 339 Lafayette, NYC" U

- ③ - Bureau (Encl. 11)(RM)
2 - Philadelphia
1 - Chicago
JAH/mcg (C)

*Hand report + 11/22/71
to SAC (see app. 11/22/71)
(2 sub app. 11/22/71)
JAH/mcg
5-28-71
Specimen not sub.*

CARBON COPY

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent

6/5/84

M. Per

Type written letter beginning "We are the Beaver 55" and ending "Beaver 55 1907 South Ruble Street, Chicago, Illinois 60616, (312) 226-5747" U

Type written letter (3 pages) entitled "Toward Chicago" and signed [redacted] ". U

b6
b7C

Type written letter entitled "Did they burn your file?" and signed "For more information, help, or money; call action". U

Type written letter entitled "Come Action" and signed "Chicago Action Community". U

Type written letter (2 pages) headed "Chicago Action Committee, 722 West 18th Street, Chicago, Illinois" and ending "can still be communicated to the society". U

Printed letter entitled, "We Arn't Bums, We're Insane" and ending "Come to the Trial". U

Type written letter entitled, "Chicago Action Community" and ending "If you can work with us or if you can contribute money for bail or operating expenses, please contact us". U

Printed pamphlet (4 pages) headed "Chicago 15 Action Community" and ending "Chicago Action Community 722 West 17th Place, Chicago, Illinois, 60616". U

The Laboratory is requested to compare the type writing on enclosed documents with evidence submitted in the Medburg case to determine if the same typewriter was used. The Laboratory is also requested to compare the items enclosed with items submitted in the Medburg for similiarities in phraseology and style of composition. U

Upon completion of the examination, the above items should be returned to the Chicago Office. U

F B I

Date: 6/4/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)TO DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527)
(ATT: VOUCHER STATISTICAL SECTION)

FROM SAC, NEW YORK (52-10018-B)

SUBJECT MEDBURGDECLASSIFIED ON 12-11-87BY 6383 VR/ECW

RePhairt to Bu, 5/25/71. (u)

Concerning Automatic Data Processing Project. ~~SECRET~~ u

Enclosed for the Bureau are 3 copies of an FD 302

re _____

for _____

b6
b7C
b7DCLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 RSG 10/4/79
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 6/3/943-Bureau (Encl. 3) **ENCLOSURE**
1-Philadelphia (52-7165-G) (INFO)
1-New YorkRFB:dmd
(5)RECEIVED MAY 11 1971
FBI NEW YORK

12-15-87 Decker

JUN 2 15 55 PM '71

CONFIDENTIAL

STAT. SECT.

57 JUN 5 1971

Approved: _____
Special Agent in ChargeFBI
REC'D-CVFFVHM

Sent _____

M

Per _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

6/4/71

Date

The records of

b6
b7C
b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-11-87 BY 6383 VRH/ELW

On 6/3/71 at NY, NYFile # 52-10018-Bby SA FRANK J. MEYERS/dmd6/4/71

Date dictated

ENCLOSURE

52-94527-1983

NY 52-10018-B

The above information is not to be made public
except in the usual proceeding following the issuance of
a subpoena duces tecum. directed to [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

b6
b7C

F B I

Date:

5/28/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527)
(ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY)

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (52-6817)

SUBJECT: MEDBURG
(OO: PH)

110601062

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

DATE 6/5/84

SPS RIG/BWZ

Enclosed for the FBI Laboratory are three (3) copies of specimens taken from a Model 660 Xerox Machine, located on 5/13/71, from the Somerset Hills County and National Bank Building.

The FBI Laboratory is requested to conduct the appropriate examination of the enclosed.

3-Bureau (Encs. 3)
1-Philadelphia (52-7165)
1-Newark
FJM:ecd
(5)

ST-105

REC-34

52-194527-1988

RE 1461

MAY 29 1971

ENCLOSURE

SEVEN

EIX

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

FBI

Date: 5/20/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via A I R T E L _____
(Priority)

b6
b7C

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (ATTN: FBI LABORATORY)

FROM: SAC, NEW HAVEN (100-21192) (P)

710524129

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]
SM - NEW LEFT (MEDBURG) SUSPECT

Re: Philadelphia airtel to New Haven, 5/11/71.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the originals of a Bureau of Prisons Form addressed to [REDACTED] and a typewritten letter signed [REDACTED] dated 1/23/71.

Enclosed for Baltimore are 9 copies of an FD-302 re Warden NORTON.

The enclosed form and letter, which contain the purported handwriting of suspect [REDACTED] were obtained 5/18/71, from the file of inmate PHILIP BERRIGAN at FCI, Danbury, Conn., through Warden [REDACTED].

REQUEST OF BUREAU

The Laboratory is requested to compare the handwriting on enclosures with questioned handwriting in MEDBURG, and furnish results to Baltimore and the New Haven Office.

Upon completion of examination, enclosures should be returned to the New Haven Office so they can be returned to file at FCI.

- 2 - Bureau (Encls. 2) (RM)
- 2 - Baltimore (100-25106) (Sub A) (Encls. 9) (RM)
- 1 - Philadelphia (100-52607) (Info) (RM)
- 2 - New Haven
 - (1 - 100-21192)
 - (1 - 52-1972)

RG0:alv

(7) INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

52-94527-

NOT RECORDED

JUN 14 1971

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

Per _____

60 peal 80-1227

NEW LEFT

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-446308-7

F B I

Date: 5/19/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527)
ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

FROM: SAC, PITTSBURGH (52-3023) (P)

SUBJECT: aka.,b6
b7CSM - NEW LEFT
(MEDBURG SUSPECT)

Re Philadelphia teletype to Indianapolis dated 5/13/71, and Pittsburgh teletype to Philadelphia dated 5/17/71, pertaining to captioned individual. U

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and one copy and for Philadelphia one copy of the following items: background information, photograph and courses pursued at Duquesne University by the subject. U

It is requested that the handprinting on the enclosed items be compared by the FBI Laboratory with the questioned documents received MEDBURG. U

This information was received from a confidential source at Duquesne University and should be used for lead purposes only. U

Investigation continuing, Pittsburgh. U

- ENCLOSURE
- 3 - Bureau (Encs. -2) (RM)
 - 2 - Philadelphia (100-52465) (Enc. -1) (RM)
 - 2 - Pittsburgh
- JJW/jj
(7)

52-94507-
NOT RECORDED
145 JUN 14 1971

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/6/84 BY SP5 RSG/buy

Appeal 8-1227 RECEIVED

2 MAY 24 1971

Approved: LDW/jjw
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

COPY AND SPECIFIC IN LAB

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-466101-

5/8/71

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527)
(ATT: FBI LABORATORY)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (52-10018) (P)

SUBJECT: MEDBURG

CR-13644-316

The following is submitted per Philadelphia instructions re submission of typewriting, handwriting and handprinting samples of prime MEDBURG suspects. U

Enclosed for the FBI Laboratory is one copy each of 14 photographs consisting of two of typewriting and 12 of handwriting and handprinting specimens believed to be those of [redacted]. These specimens were obtained on 5/6/71, by SA [redacted] from [redacted] Deputy Chief, Chief Attorney, Legal Department, Veterans Administration, 252 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York, from subject's Veterans Administration records, the originals of which can be obtained in the usual procedure following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to [redacted] supra. U

b6
b7C

The FBI Laboratory is requested to compare the enclosed following Laboratory procedure in the MEDBURG matter and for retention by the Laboratory for possible future use in MEDBURG and/or related matters. U

It is noted that the enclosed specimens are dated, and NYO will endeavor to obtain more current specimens and submit same immediately upon receipt. U

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 14)
- (2) - FBI Laboratory
- 3 - Philadelphia (52-7165)
(1 - 100- [redacted])
- 1 - New York (100-171189)
- 1 - New York

RWV:ifk
(9)

6/5/84

SP5R13/Bury

Director, FBI (52-94527)

5/17/71

ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY, DOCUMENT SECTION

SAC, Philadelphia (52-7165-SUB A)

MEDEBURG

OO: Philadelphia

Enclosed for the Laboratory are the following items obtained by the Philadelphia FBI on 5/16/71 at [redacted] Philadelphia. These items were seized pursuant to a search warrant issued by Federal Magistrate EDWARD W. FURIA on 5/16/71: U

b6
b7c

1. One sheet of yellow paper bearing penned printed notations.
2. Copy of "Police Instructors Bulletin, Tear Gas - Federal Laboratories," dated 8/1/67.
3. Copy of "Police Instructors Bulletin, History and the use of Chemical Agents," dated 11/13/68.
4. Copy of publication July, 1968, "Bureau Policies, Rules, Regulations and Instructions Concerning Field Police Schools."
5. Four miscellaneous sheets, the first of which bears the heading "School Programs and Activities." U

3 - Bureau (52-94527) (ENCLOSURES - 28) (REGISTERED MAIL)

3 - Philadelphia

- 1 - 52-7165-SUB A (EVIDENCE)
- 1 - 52-7165-SUB B (ITEMS STOLEN)
- 1 - 52-7165-SUB I (ITEMS RECOVERED)

TDD:BSH
(6)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6/5/84 BY SP5RIS/BJP

52-94527

PH 52-7165-SUB A

6. Publication entitled "Current Concepts in Police - Community Relations."
7. Four pieces of paper reflecting Bureau file numbers.
8. A leaflet entitled "The FBI in Powelton."
9. A packet of yellow papers containing miscellaneous notes and writings.
10. Copy of publication "Teens on Patrol (TOP)."
11. Copy of publication "Positive Program, Police - Community Relations, Baltimore, Md."
12. Copy of publication "Positive Program, Police - Community Relations, Rochester, N. Y." U
13. Copy of publication "Prevention and Control of Mobs and Riots."
14. Copy of publication "Psychological Factors in Mob Violence."
15. Copy of publication "Technique and the Use of the Police Baton" dated September, 1967.
16. Copy of memorandum of SAC JOE D. JAMIESON dated 10/31/68 captioned "Police Training - Philadelphia Division."
17. Copy of memorandum of SAC JOE D. JAMIESON, dated 8/28/70, captioned "Liaison Program."
18. Copy of publication "Police Instructors Bulletin, Review of Upgrading the American Police," dated 7/23/70.
19. Reprints of FBI Law Enforcement Bulletins beginning with "Law enforcement faces the revolutionary - guerrilla criminal."
20. Copy of publication "Police Instructors Bulletin dated 7/27/70, Part 13.

PH 52-7165-SUB A

6. Publication entitled "Current Concepts in Police - Community Relations."
7. Four pieces of paper reflecting Bureau file numbers.
8. A leaflet entitled "The FBI in Pawlton."
9. A packet of yellow papers containing miscellaneous notes and writings.
10. Copy of publication "Peens on Patrol (TOP)."
11. Copy of publication "Positive Program, Police - Community Relations, Baltimore, Md."
12. Copy of publication "Positive Program, Police - Community Relations, Rochester, N. Y."
13. Copy of publication "Prevention and Control of Riots and Riots."
14. Copy of publication "Psychological Factors in Mob Violence."
15. Copy of publication "Technique and the Use of the Police Baton" dated September, 1967.
16. Copy of memorandum of SAC JOE D. JAMIESON dated 10/31/68 captioned "Police Training - Philadelphia Division."
17. Copy of memorandum of SAC JOE D. JAMIESON, dated 8/28/70, captioned "Liaison Program."
18. Copy of publication "Police Instructors Bulletin, Review of Upgrading the American Police," dated 7/23/70.
19. Reprints of FBI Law Enforcement Bulletins beginning with "Law enforcement faces the revolutionary - guerrilla criminal."
20. Copy of publication "Police Instructors Bulletin dated 7/27/70, Part 13.

PH 52-7165-SUB A

21. Copy of publication "Riot Control Information Bulletin," dated 1/5/67.
22. Copy of publication "The Psychological - Psychiatric Approach to Crime."
23. Seven miscellaneous papers, the first of which is dated January, 1969, and captioned "Typewriting Test #5."
24. A letter addressed to "Dear Harrie" and signed "Citizens' Commission to Investigate the FBI."
25. Portable Olympia typewriter, serial number 2528201.
26. One green covered junior legal pad.
27. One Eye-Ease steno notebook.
28. One Acco stapler.

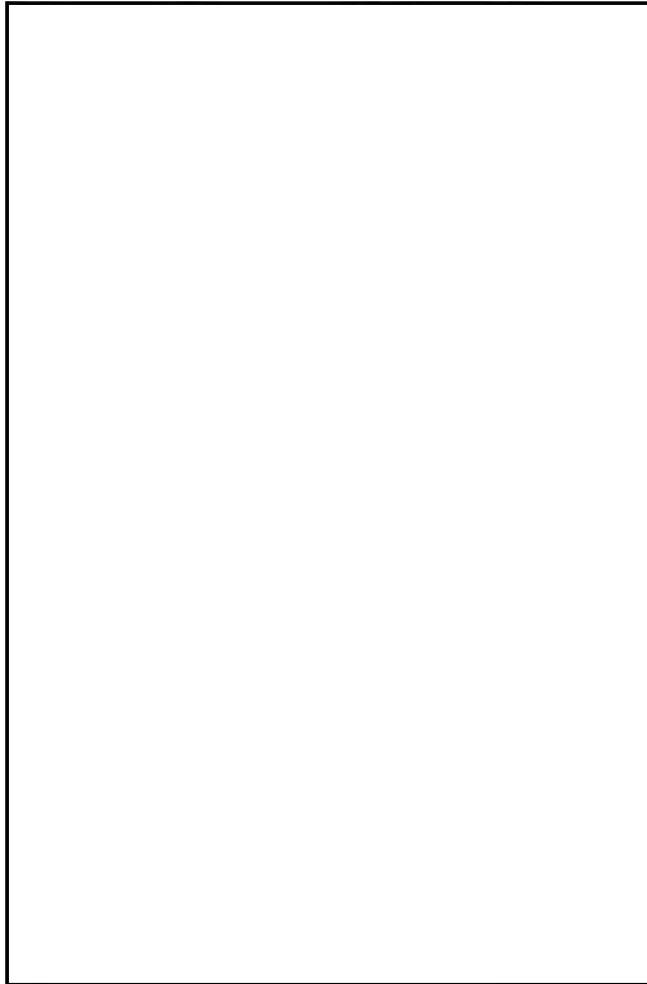
REQUEST OF THE FBI LABORATORY:

1. Compare the hand printing, typing on the enclosed documents with previous submissions in the MEDEBURG case. U
2. Determine whether or not the reproduced Bureau documents, which are enclosed, were made on copying machines previously used by the MEDEBURG unsubs. U
3. Determine if the enclosed typewriter has been used in the preparation of documents known to have originated with the unsubs. U
4. Examine the enclosed Acco stapler to determine if that stapler has been used in previous distribution of packets by the unsubs. U
5. Have latent fingerprint examination conducted of submitted documents. U

52-94527-1991



Enclosure



b6
b7C

6/5/84 SPSRjs/BWSO
appeal 80-1227

PH 105-18592-1A-1



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

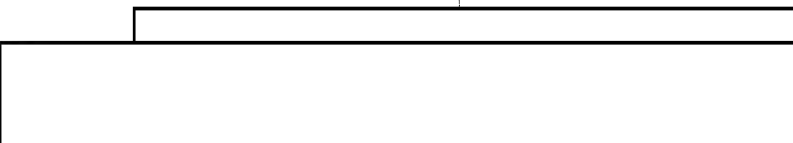
December 28, 1970

UNSUBS; (Two)
ADRIA FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,
Yeadon Branch, Church Lane and Chester Avenue,
Yeadon, Pa.

At approximately 1:00 p.m., two suspicious looking Negro males entered the Federally insured above titled savings and loan causing manager to activate suspicion camera, possibly obtaining photographs. U

Subject number one went to Teller Number 1 who was busy, then went to Teller Number 2 and asked for a \$20 Money Order. He later changed \$4 Money Order and when Teller was about to have him sign application, UNSUB number two, who had gone to the Manager's Office, forced the Manager into the Main Office at gunpoint and announced "This is a holdup", herding all personnel into the Teller area. U

Number two Teller started to go back to her desk and UNSUB one fired a shot into a desk in the Teller area apparently as a warning. He was armed with a pistol resembling a .38 caliber service revolver. Number two man, who was carrying a sawed-off shot gun or rifle, rifled two Tellers' cages putting the money in a brown paper bag which he handed to the Teller. Half money was out in the bag with the loot. They then ordered the Personnel in the bank to lie on the floor and they made their escape on foot, walking North on Church Lane. U



b7E

UNSUB one, who stayed in the Lobby area, described as Negro male, age 20, 5'10" tall, heavy set, medium brown complexion, brown and white plaid jacket, high hip length, dark color Jeff can, very thin mustache extending clear across mouth, pistol, .38 or smaller revolver. U

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/5/84 BY SP8 RJG/bw

PH 91-7621-6

Appeal 80-1227

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
DEC 31 1970	
FBI - ALBANY	

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b6
b7cDate 10/20/70

[redacted] Wilmington
[redacted] 100 East 10th Street, Wilmington, Delaware,
[redacted] Xerox copies of the following checks: U

Five checks, numbers 13, 14, 15, 18 and 19,
dated October 5, 1970, in the amount of \$1,350, payable
to J. A. KRAK, signed [redacted] drawn on the Wilmington
Trust Company (WTC), Wilmington, Delaware, [redacted] stated
that [redacted] individual using the name of [redacted]
[redacted] Delaware, opened a checking
account on October 5, 1970 at the main office of the WTC,
Wilmington, Delaware, with \$5 cash and was assigned account
number 103-8914. He stated the transaction was handled
by [redacted] U

[redacted] stated that subsequent to the opening
of the account, the above checks were negotiated at the
Philadelphia Bank (check number 13); Philadelphia Savings Fund
Association (check number 14); the Girard Trust Company (check
number 15); the Bank of America (check number 18); and
Philadelphia National Bank (check number 19), all in
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. [redacted] stated the checks
were returned to the above banks by the WTC for insufficient
funds. U

[redacted] further advised that the Philadelphia
National Bank has since advised the WTC that a person using
the name [redacted] opened a checking account at the
Philadelphia National Bank with \$5 cash and check number 19
was deposited into the account. U

[redacted] stated that further information has since
been received from [redacted] that a person using the
name [redacted] Pennsylvania,
was arrested by the Midler, Pennsylvania Township Police
Department on October 9, 1970, attempting to negotiate a
check in the amount of \$1,350, drawn on the [redacted]
account at the Philadelphia National Bank. U

On 10/13/70 at Wilmington, DelawareFile # BA 87-15833

SA [redacted] msg

10/16/70

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIEDDATE 1/5/84BY SP8R/S/KApproved 10-1227

PH 87-19857-3

NY 67-15033

Page 1

Hayden Street, Wilmington, Delaware. She said
prior to leaving her desk, this individual told her
he wanted to write out one check later that day and
plied to him that he only had five dollars in his
pocket. ✓

██████████ stated that the above individual was alone
and did not question him relative to any identification. ✓

██████████ described the individual, representing himself
as SA SMITH, as follows: ✓

Race: White
Sex: Male
Age: 21-25
Height: 5'7"
Weight: 150-160

b6
b7C

Hair: Dark Blond
Complexion: Fair
Build: Medium

Wearing
Apparel: Plaid Shirt and Light
Green Windbreaker Jacket.

██████████ stated that in her opinion she could
identify this individual if she ever saw him again. ✓

MEMORANDUM FOR INVESTIGATION

Date 11/23/70

b6
b7c

DEBORAH L. YETTS, 601 West Van Linder Avenue,
Wilmington, Delaware, employed as the
file officer at the main office of the Wilmington Trust
Company (LTD), 1501 and Market Streets, Wilmington,
Del. furnished the following described item:

WTC Signature Card, dated October 5, 1970
in the name of STEVE SMITH, 903 Clayton Street,
Wilmington, Delaware, account number 5123-0516.

[] stated that on October 5, 1970 she handled
the transaction in which an individual representing himself
as STEVE SMITH, 903 Clayton St., Wilmington, Delaware, opened a
personal checking account at the WTC with \$5.00 cash.
The assigned account number [] the stated this
individual told her that he was self-employed as a general
contractor and as a result was furnished the name []
[] Wilmington, Delaware. SMITH
stated that when SMITH inquired of her whether SMITH
this individual told her that he could not furnish her
with same in that he was from Maryland and had just started
his business in Delaware.

[] said that she did not give this individual
any blank checks or only furnished him with four deposit
slips.

[] further stated that approximately five days
after this individual left the bank, he returned and
pointed out that there were no blank checks in the new checking
account packet she had given him. [] said that she
explained to this individual that checks could be mailed to WTC.

On 11/17/70 at Wilmington, Delaware

File # DE 87-1563

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6/18/84 BY SP5RSL/aw
ENCLOSURE
Capital 8-1221

Date dictated 11/23/70

PH 87-19857-2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b6
b7CDate 7/9/70

[redacted] Accounting Department, Eastern Airlines, made available/an original check, number 117, drawn on the account of [redacted] This check was dated May 25, 1970, in the amount of \$91.25, payable to Eastern Airlines, and was signed [redacted] This check is drawn on The Old Phoenix National Bank of Medina, Ohio. U

On the reverse side of this check for identification the Eastern Airlines Ticket Agent placed a telephone number of [redacted], and Ohio registration [redacted] with a notation "with Life Magazine." This check purchased ticket number 007111859074 for Flight 876F/25. The initials of the Eastern Airlines Ticket Agent appear to be U. W. U

He stated that this check was returned to Eastern Airlines marked "Forgery" (signature incorrect). U

He further advised that this check had been accepted at Ft. Lauderdale, Florida. U

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MAR 15 1971	
FBI — PHILADELPHIA	

On 6/26/70 at Miami, Florida File # MM 87-29099 -3

by SA [redacted] hmm Date dictated 7/2/70

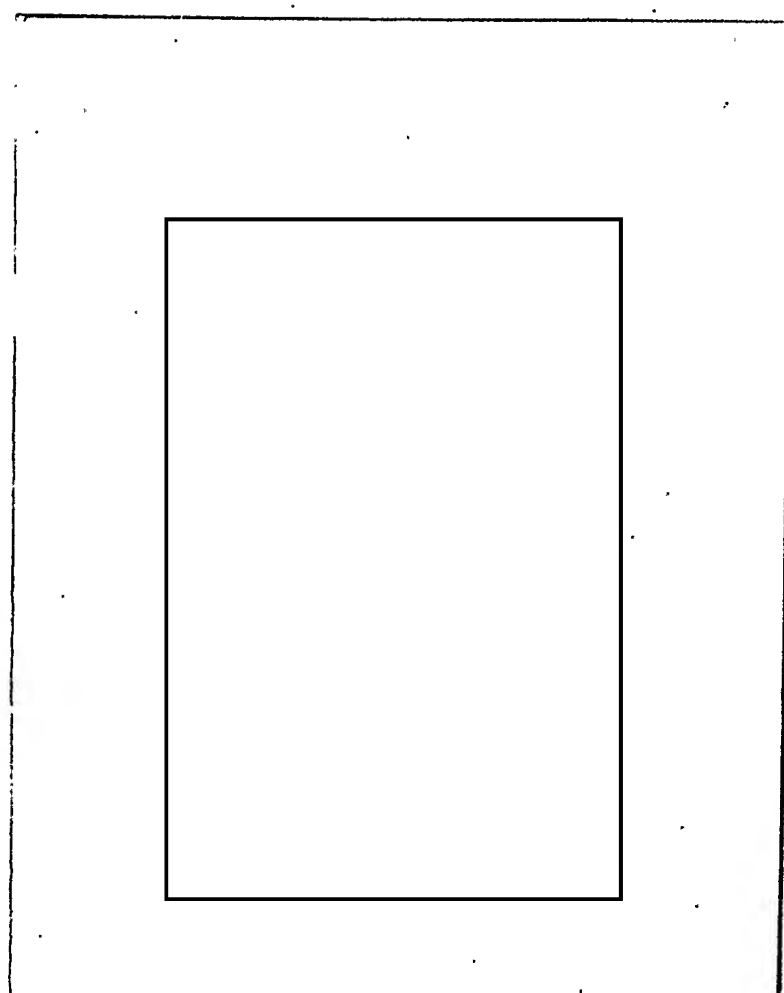
This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

JUL 6 1970

DI 58539 (RM)

appeal 80-1227

PH 87-19409-29



b6
b7C

PH 42-20883-1A-1

6/5/84

SP5 RJG/Buy.
appeals 80-1227

UNCUB two, age 20 to 21, Negro male, 6' to 6'2",
dark brown complexion, lanky to thin build, thin face,
wearing dark brown jacket, 3/4 length, dark brown hat or
cap with bill or brim in front, mustache, thin line, well
trimmed, trousers, dark brown, weapon, sawed-off shot gun
or rifle. U

No getaway car observed. \$100 in fives and tens in
bill money being out in NCIC. Loss was \$5,735.85, including
about \$50 in coin. U

ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

F B I

Date: 6/2/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via A I R T E L

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527)

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (52-7165 SUB B-3)

b6
b7c

SUBJECT: MEDBURG

6/5/84 SP5 RJA/Bury

Re Philadelphia airtel to Bureau dated 5/24/71, and
Bureau phone call to Philadelphia of SA [] on
6/1/71.Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies each of the
following Philadelphia serials:

870-	42-20883 - 1A-1
871-	87-19409 - 29
872-	87-19857 - 2
	87-19857 - 3
873-	91-7621 - 6
874-	105-18592 - 1A - 1
875-	

ST-105

REC-34

52-94527-1991

- ③ - Bureau (52-94527) (Encls. 36) (RM)
 4 - Philadelphia (52-7165 SUB B-3)
 1 - 52-7165 SUB B-6
 1 - 52-7165 SUB B-7
 1 - 52-7165 SUB B-10

GHK/rav
(7)

ENCLOSURE

17 JUN 3 1971

59 JUN 10 1971

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

F B I

Date: 6/2/71

Transmit the following in ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
(Type in plaintext or code)Via A I R T E L
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527)
ATTN: VOUCHER STATISTICAL SECTION

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (52-7165 SUB G)

SUBJECT: MEDBURG

DECLASSIFIED ON 12-11-8
BY 6383 VR/EL

Re Automatic Data Processing (ADP) Program. *(u)*Re Philadelphia airtel to Bureau, 5/18/71. *(u)*Enclosed are 26 resubmitted xerox copies of telephone toll records for inclusion in the ADP. *(u)*Deleted from original billings are tolls for *(u)*

Billings for will be submitted at a later date. *(u)*

ST-105

REC-34

JUN 3 1971

2-Bureau (52-94527) (Enc. 26) (RM)
2-Philadelphia (52-7165 SUB G)

RGC:tac
(4)

Classified by 12/10/80
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

ENCLOSURE

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Sent

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD
OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP
ON 12-15-80

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1971-413-135

59 JUN 10 1971

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP
DATE 10/4/79

b7D

May 6, 1971

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527)
Attention: FBI Laboratory
Document Section and
Latent Fingerprint Section

FROM: SAC, BOSTON (52-6636)

SUBJECT: MEDBURG

710507051

CR-13642 JU

b6
b7C

Re Boston teletype to the Director and Philadelphia
May 6, 1971, 7:20 AM regarding documents mailed from Resist
to [redacted] Record American, Boston, Mass. U

Enclosed herewith are five packets of Xerox copies
of copies of documents taken from the Media RA. These packets
were turned over this date to SA [redacted] by [redacted]

[redacted]
Mass. This firm represents the Record American-Sunday Advertiser. U

Also enclosed herewith are four envelopes addressed
to [redacted] Boston Globe, Boston, Mass., which were made
available to SA [redacted] by [redacted] on
the afternoon of May 5, 1971. Envelope No. 1 bears the postmark
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and date March 9, 1971 PM;
envelope No. 2 bears the postmark Wilmington, Delaware, and
date April 22 PM; envelope No. 3 bears the postmark Philadelphia,
Pennsylvania and date April 9 AM; envelope No. 4 bears the post-
mark Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and date March 22 PM. U

For the information of the FBI Laboratory, [redacted]
[redacted] was recontacted at the request of SAC MOHR by SA
[redacted] on May 6, 1971, and asked if he was aware which of
the above envelopes contained the original document on which
[redacted] wrote an article in the Boston Globe April 27, 1971.
(Bureau is in receipt of the article and original document has
been previously furnished to the FBI Laboratory for examination.)
[redacted] stated that he assumed that the original document
was mailed in the envelope postmarked April 22 Wilmington,
Delaware. He makes this assumption based on the fact that
[redacted] 514, [redacted] he received the document on April 26 and wrote

- 2 - Bureau (Encs. 9)
2 - Philadelphia (52-7165) (RM)
1 - Boston
FTL/bbr (5)

Lab report & trans form
to SAC Boston w/ [redacted]
(2 Lab reports) [redacted]
6-3-71 spec [redacted]
[redacted]

COPIES AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN 100-3

BS 52-6636

b6
b7C

an article on it on April 27, 1971. [] will attempt to ascertain from [] if in fact this was the envelope containing the original document. It will be noted that [] has initialed all four envelopes in the top left hand corner. U

REQUESTS OF FBI LABORATORY

Latent Fingerprint Section

Will process enclosed packets and envelopes for latent prints. It should be noted that [] stated that all four envelopes had been handled by many people at the Boston Globe. [] stated that the packets had been handled by people in his firm in addition to those with the Record-American. It is suggested that any latent prints be compared with those considered prime suspects by Philadelphia in this investigation. U

Document Section

Will examine all the material submitted in an effort to identify any of the subjects in this case. Will carefully scrutinize the cover letter to each packet for the purpose of determining the identity of any of the subjects in this case. Results of examination should be forwarded to Philadelphia and Boston. Neither [] nor [] have requested that these documents be returned to them. Therefore, after examination, they should be returned to the Boston Office to be maintained as evidence in this case. U

[] stated he was not making available the envelope that these packets were mailed in or the cover letter which was addressed to [] until such time as he receives written authority to do so from [] U

~~SECRET~~~~SECRET~~

Date: 6/3/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

DECLASSIFIED BY SP5 RJG/10

ON 12-11-87

appeal # 80-1227

Classified by 325 RJG/10
Declassify on 11-9-83
appeal # 80-1227ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: LEGAT, BONN (52-21) (RUC)

MEDBURG

CLASS. & EXT. BY 383 RJG/10
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3-3-2001

ReBONcab 5/18/71.

Through arrangements with [redacted]

[redacted] have three times interviewed

[redacted] for information regarding [redacted]

[redacted] Through these con-
tacts, the following information was obtained (u)

[redacted] states that its type is [redacted]

[redacted] inquired as to whether or not [redacted]

[redacted] is not being asked

to [redacted]

- 3 - Bureau
1 - Foreign Liaison Desk
1 - Bonn

GAV:mas
(4)Classified by 125 RJG/10
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Sent

M Per

Approved:

Special Agent in Charge

~~SECRET~~

59 JUN 10 1971

b7D

1cc-PH/
HAS/ja
6-8-71

ST-105

REC-34

13 JUN 7 1971

F B I

Date: 6/4/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via A I R T E L _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527)
ATTN: VOUCHER STATISTICAL SECTION

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (52-7165 SUB G)

SUBJECT: MEDBURG

Re Automatic Data Processing (ADP) Program

Re Philadelphia airtel to Bureau, 6/2/71 (u)

Enclosed are three xerox copies of telephone toll records for: u

2- Bureau (52-94527) (Enc. 5) (RM)
1- ADP 6/7/71

Also, find two xerox copies of resubmitted tolls for

ENCLO. BEHIND FILE

2-Bureau (52-94527) (Enc. 5) (RM)
3-Philadelphia (2-52-7165 SUB G)
(1-100-52963)

RGC:tac
(5)

ST-105
REC-34 12-15-8 Declass 995
18 JUN 5 1971
CLASS. EXT. BY SP-5 BJC 10/4/79
REVIEWED BY SP-11, 1-2.4 2/2
DATE OF REVIEW 6/2/91

b6
b7C
b7D

Approved: _____

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

59 JUN 10 1971

F B I

Date: 5/21/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: *[Signature]* DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527) (ATTN: FBI LABORATORY)
 FROM: *[Signature]* SAC, BOSTON (52-6636)
 SUBJECT: *[Signature]* MEDBURG

110524104

Enclosed for the FBI Laboratory is one envelope postmarked USS TUTTILA, November 18, 1964, addressed to [redacted] and one birthday card signed, "Love, [redacted]" U

b6
b7C

This card and envelope was obtained on 5/21/71 from [redacted] mother of [redacted] (Medburg suspect). [redacted] desires this card and envelope returned in relatively the same condition in which it was obtained. U

FBI Laboratory is requested to compare handwriting and handprinting on these documents to evidence obtained in this case. U

2-Bureau (Encs. 2)
 1-Philadelphia (52-7165)
 3-Boston
 1-100-40255
 WTC:mtg
 (6)

ENCLOSURE

EX 101

REC-41

52-94527-1997
3 MAY 24 1971

6/5/84

SP5 R29/Burg.

Approved: _____
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

INDEX LAB FILES

FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ Date: 6/1/71Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527)
 FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (52-7165 Sub H)
 SUBJECT: MEDBURG

b6
b7C

Re Butel to Philadelphia dated 5/28/71, requesting
 that Philadelphia submit photographs to the Bureau for assis-
 tance of Legat Ottawa. *SN*

Enclosed for the Bureau are photographs of the
 following: *U*



EX 101

12-15-8 Decl

ENCLOSURE

- (3) Bureau (52-94527) (Enc. 4) (RM)
 5-Philadelphia
 1-(52-7165 Sub H)
 1-(52-7165 Sub F)
 1-(100-52887)
 1-(157-4916)
 1-(100-49742)

REC-41 52-94527-1998

17 JUN 8 1971

KKS/clp
(8)

ALL 800
 4100
 to Legat Ottawa

59 JUN 11 1971

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

Classified by 1357
 Exempt from GDS, Category
 Date of Declassification Indefinite

6-3-71

Airtel

To: SAC, New York (52-10010)

From: Director, FBI (52-94527)

MEDBURG

Reurairtel 5-24-71 submitting index card bearing the name

[REDACTED] U

No latent prints of value developed on enclosed index card. U

Laboratory report separate. U

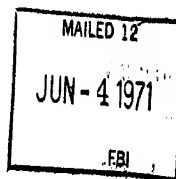
Enc.

2 - New York (52-10075) (1 - 100-171400)
1 - Philadelphia (52-7165)

1 - SA Henry A. Schutz, Jr.
Room 5716 JB
1 - Bufile (52-94781)

MES:ksq
(11)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/5/84 BY SP5RJA/bwy
EX 101
REC-41



52-94527-1999

JUN 8 1971

Tolson _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

59 JUN 11 1971

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 52-94781

b6
b7C

F B I

Date: 5/24/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SACRAMENTO (100-2794) (P)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

SM - MISCELLANEOUS
OO: Sacramento
Bufile: 100-453825
SC file: 100-2794

[REDACTED]

SM - NEW LEFT
(MEDBURG SUSPECT)
SC file: 100-3550

MEDBURG

Bufile: 52-94527
SC file: 52-1516

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/6/84 BY SP5RJB/By

- ⑥ - Bureau (RM)
(2 - 100-453825)
(2 - 100- [REDACTED])
(2 - 52-94527)
- 1 - Baltimore (100-26337) [REDACTED] (INFO) (RM)
2 - Los Angeles (100-77950) [REDACTED] (RM)
6 - New York (Enc. 1) (RM)
(2 - 52-1018 Sub B)
(2 - 100-169104) [REDACTED]
(2 - 100-170627) [REDACTED]
- 12 - Philadelphia (Enc. 1) (RM)
(2 - 52-2230) (MEDBURG)
(2 - 100-52745) [REDACTED]

TPG:emk
(40)

52-94527
NOT RECORDED
98 JUN 4 1970

CARBON COPY

Approved: 54 JUN 17 1971
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-453825-284

SC 100-2794

COPIES: (continued)

b6
b7C

- 12 - Philadelphia (con't.)
 (2 - 52-7165 Sub G)
 (2 - 100-51936) [REDACTED]
 (2 - 100-52593) [REDACTED]
 (2 - 100-52134) [REDACTED]
4 - WFO (RM)
 (2 - 52-12554) (MEDBURG)
 (2 - 100-49247) [REDACTED]
9 - Sacramento
 (2 - 100-2794)
 (1 - 100-3103)
 (2 - 100-3550)
 (2 - 100-3553)
 (2 - 52-1516)

Re Sacramento teletype to the Bureau, Philadelphia,
and New York, with airmail copy to WFO, captioned "MEDBURG
AND EASTCON, 5/13/71", Philadelphia airtel to Sacramento, 5/17/71,
(no copy to the Bureau) captioned as above second caption,
and Philadelphia airtel to Albany, dated 5/13/71, (no copy
to the Bureau) captioned [REDACTED] SM - NEW LEFT
(MEDBURG SUSPECT); [REDACTED] SM - ANA (MEDBURG
SUSPECT); and [REDACTED] aka, SM - NEW LEFT
(MEDBURG SUSPECT)." U

Enclosed for Philadelphia and New York is one
copy each of photos of [REDACTED] U

SC 100-2794

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[redacted] born [redacted] in Hamberg, New York, was sentenced on May 6, 1970, at the District of Columbia, United States District Court, to nine months to four years imprisonment and was set free on a \$1,000 appeal bond. This resulted from an incident occurring approximately 5:00 p.m., March 22, 1969, wherein a group, nine individuals calling themselves the [redacted] [redacted] broke into the office of [redacted] [redacted] Washington, D.C., and ransacked the office. Activities included throwing company papers and anti-Vietnam war literature around the office and pouring blood plasma into the files throughout the office with resulting damage estimated between \$5,000 and \$6,000. [redacted] along with eight others, was arrested at the time. U

On 6/26/70, a pretext telephone call made to [redacted] at Woodstock College, Woodstock, Maryland, determined that [redacted] was married and is living in care of [redacted] [redacted] California, telephone [redacted] U

On 5/22/69, a reliable source advised that a teach-in was held by the University of Maryland (UM) Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) in front of the UM Library. [redacted] spoke. [redacted] stated that previous actions were "only the start and as long as he was not in jail, more would come". When asked about violence, both [redacted] [redacted] stated they feel violence is okay and that one just has to face the consequences. U

On 8/19/70, Chief of Police RICHARD WASHABAUGH, Winters Police Department, Winters, California, advised that he had determined that some mail is being left for

[redacted] at [redacted] California.
He stated that this is the residence of [redacted]
and that she along with several other hippie types live
there. U

On 10/9/70, a check of the postal records at
Winters, California, revealed that subject as of 6/8/70,
had a change of address from [redacted]
California, to [redacted] California. The
records show that this change was effective for [redacted]
[redacted] U

On 1/5/70, [redacted] was
interviewed at her parents' residence, [redacted]
[redacted] California, in connection with her alleged
activities with the so-called [redacted] having to
do with the destruction of Government property in the
form of Selective Service Registration Cards and Classifi-
cation Cards. She declined any answer, but furnished the
following description of herself: U

Race	White
Height	5' 5"
Weight	135 pounds
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Scars and Marks	1½" diagonal cut scar across right eye; 1" horizontal cut scar under left eye; 3" horizontal scar on right leg.
Born	[redacted] at Santa Monica, California

She advised that she intended to leave Santa
Barbara to journey around the United States and will
have no permanent address. She stated that she could be
reached through her parents. U

SC 100-2794

On 12/22/70, [redacted]
[redacted] California, advised that he recognized subject,
[redacted] from his photograph and advised that
he is living at [redacted] California. A
spot check of the premises at this address on the same
date revealed that this address had a mail box under
the name of [redacted] and had a light blue Volvo
with New Jersey plates [redacted] in the garage. U

The records of the New Jersey Division of
Motor Vehicles, Trenton, New Jersey, revealed that the
above license is registered to [redacted]
[redacted] New Jersey, on a 1966 blue
four-door Volvo. U

On 3/22/71, [redacted] subject
[redacted] parents, [redacted] New York,
advised that their son is located at New Woodstock located
somewhere in the New York City area. She explained that
their son does not live with them, but lives with his
wife, [redacted] and child in [redacted] She stated they
usually do not have any information from their son as to
his travels, but noted that on 3/19/71, while in attendance
at a Presbyterian Church lecture in Hamburg, New York,
they noted their son was at the meeting accompanied by
[redacted] (Ph.),
possibly identical to [redacted] was allegedly
arrested in Washington, D.C., in connection with the
damage done to [redacted] U

[redacted] were informed by their son that
the group intended to leave the following morning, 3/20/71,
for New Woodstock and that he intended to return to [redacted]
on an unspecified date. U

On 3/24/71, interview at [redacted]
[redacted] California, determined that [redacted] and his

SC 100-2794

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wife and child had departed their residence at this address in late February, 1971, to go back east. The landlord, [] stated that [] had left their clothing and furniture at a cottage on the property and that he expected them to return, but did not know when. U

On 4/5/71, [] U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, advised that the final briefs in the matter involving the [] had been filed and the case was ready for argument. She stated this would possibly appear on the next calendar, meaning it would be scheduled during late May or early June. U

By teletype from Washington Field, dated 5/20/71, captioned MEDBURG AND EASTCON, WFO advised that Philadelphia had requested expeditious investigation concerning suspects in this case so as to reduce the number to a few hard-core subjects. Therefore, each office receiving the teletype should resolve their secondary suspects within seven days. Each office should furnish the Bureau and Philadelphia a daily teletype of positive results including suspects eliminated and the reasons therefore. Philadelphia advised that among their secondary suspects was [] U

By teletype from Philadelphia to Los Angeles, 5/1/71, Philadelphia advised that [] was a MEDBURG suspect and that her current residence be determined and leads be directed to eliminate or confirm her as a subject in the MEDBURG case. These leads should include toll checks, handwriting samples, fingerprints, access to xerox machines and good photograph. U

On 5/6/71, [] California, was interviewed and advised that her daughter [] and her

SC 100-2794

husband, [] were in Santa Barbara about three weeks ago for a brief visit. She stated that they were still living in [] California, but that when they left Santa Barbara they were headed for New York City and indicated that they would be traveling from New York City through upstate New York during May of 1971. U

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Los Angeles advised that [] was interviewed on 2/23/71, and at that time he stated that his daughter left Santa Barbara several weeks ago for the east coast with an unknown destination. They further advised that a source on 5/6/71, furnished a newsletter from the Los Angeles Berrigan Committee for May, 1971. This contained information that [] were in Los Angeles for a meeting of that committee on 4/22/71. [] was described therein as "from the National Defense Committee and the West Coast Coordinator" (Berrigan Defense Committee). U

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Philadelphia by airtel dated 5/17/71, advised that [] is a suspect in the MEDBURG case because of her participation as one of [] who vandalized draft boards in []. Philadelphia requested that this subject should be interviewed to determine her whereabouts on 3/8 - 9/71, and if she has any knowledge of MEDBURG. U

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b7C

Philadelphia by airtel dated 5/13/71, furnished a list of tollcalls involving the telephones of []
[]

b6
b7C

The numbers called in the Sacramento Division were checked and reveal the following information: U

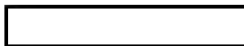
SC 100-2794

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>DATES CALLED</u>	<u>SUBSCRIBER</u>
756-6440	12/20/70	The Davis Community Hospital, Road 99, Davis, California
756-1862	3/5 and 9/71	The Natural Food Works 1063 Olive Drive Davis, California

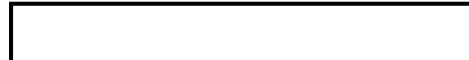


b6
b7C

Additional listings to



U



[redacted] is mentioned above as being the owner
of the premises at [redacted] California, where
[redacted] first resided in this area. There is no
information in Sacramento files concerning [redacted] U

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b7C

Information in the Sacramento files shows that
a [redacted] SSN [redacted] on 1/28/70, at the
Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Station, Oakland,
California, refused to submit to induction and that he
was turned down for a CO classification on 5/22/70, after
which his file was forwarded to the San Francisco United
States Attorney. No further information concerning him
exists in the Sacramento file. U

b6
b7C

Investigation at Sacramento on 5/20/71, determined
that [redacted] and wife have been absent from [redacted]

b6
b7C

SC 100-2794

California, since late February, 1971. [redacted]
[redacted] advised that date that [redacted] returned
for a period of one night to pick up his Volvo and that
he had indicated he was going back east, but that he would
return. [redacted] advised that [redacted] could be reached
in care of [redacted]
[redacted] New York, New York. U

LEADS

PHILADELPHIA

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA:

Advise New York and Sacramento re the advisability
of interview of [redacted] and his wife, noting that he is
convicted in [redacted] matter and is awaiting appeal
and the fact that [redacted] has already refused
interview concerning her connection with [redacted] U

SACRAMENTO

AT SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA:

Will furnish results of toll records requested
for the telephone of [redacted] U

AT WINTERS, CALIFORNIA:

Will interview [redacted] concerning any information
he might have about the [redacted] activities. U

Will maintain contact with [redacted] re the
[redacted] specific whereabouts. U

AT DAVIS, CALIFORNIA:

SC 100-2794

Will at The Natural Food Works conduct
inquiry concerning any connection [redacted]
might have with personnel at this establishment. U

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (25-614804) DATE: 5/24/71
(Attn: Latent Fingerprint Section)

FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE (25-29515) P

SUBJECT: UNSUBS;
Attempted Destruction of
Selective Service System
Facilities, Local Board
#37, Shipping Place and
Dunmanway, Dundalk,
Maryland, 8/7/70;
SSA; DGP
OO: Baltimore

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/6/84 BY SP5 RJG/KWJ
Exemption 80-1227

Re Baltimore report of SA [redacted] dated
1/28/71; Bureau teletype to Baltimore and Philadelphia,
dated 4/13/71, captioned Medburg; Identification Division,
Latent Fingerprint Section report dated 10/8/70, Latent
Case number A-24907. U

Enclosed for the Latent Fingerprint Section are
13 latent lifts and 14 photographs of the above lifts
prior to their removal. U

b6
b7c

[redacted] made
available six cans, which he acquired from a trash can
located at the rear of [redacted]
advised the trash can is utilized by the tenant residing
on the first floor apartment at [redacted]
He is not personally acquainted with this tenant. U

[redacted] is the tenant at [redacted]
[redacted] and referenced Bureau teletype indicates
no fingerprints or palm prints are available for [redacted] U

The Latent Fingerprint Section is requested,
if feasible, to compare the enclosed latent lifts and/or
photographs with latent palm prints on specimen Q-5
to ascertain if identical. U

- ④ - Bureau (1-52-94527) (REGISTERED MAIL) (Enc. 27)
3 - Philadelphia (2-52-7165) (1-100-51190)
4 - Baltimore (1-52-8575) (1-100-27708)
LMB:amb
(11)

52-94527-1-

NOT RECORDED
180 JUN 8 1971



ORIGINAL FILED IN 25-614804-1

BA 25-29515

LEAD:

PHILADELPHIA DIVISION

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

1. Will advise Baltimore and Latent Fingerprint Section if desirous of comparing latent lifts taken from items originating in [] apartment with questioned latent fingerprints pertinent to Medburg or other East Con matters. U

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

WST : W.S. Tavel

DATE: 6-11-71

FROM : J.W. Marshall

SUBJECT: MedBurg

Telephone Activated
6-7-71

The attached Telephone Activated has been received in the Records Branch, appropriately initialed, and indicated for file. By use of instant transmittal memorandum, all necessary recording and indexing will be accomplished. It is to be noted this form is for internal use only within the Records Branch, principally by the Routing Unit where bulky material not accompanied by memorandum is usually received. U

The enclosure, if bulky and not usually filed with other papers in file, may be detached but this action should be clearly noted under the word "Enclosure." U

52-94527-2000

NOT RECORDED

Enc.

ENCLOSURE ON BULKY RAMP

ENCLOSURE

57 JUN 11 1971

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6/5/84 BY SP5RJA/Buy

12 JUN 11 1971

52-94527-2000
SIX

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Callahan

DATE: 5-27-71

FROM : H. N. Bassett

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

INFORMATION CONCERNING

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/6/80 BY SP5 RLB/KR

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Mr. Beaver

On 5-27-71 [REDACTED] telephonically contacted the Personnel Office indicating he wished to register a complaint. He said he recently moved to [REDACTED] Pennsylvania, telephone number [REDACTED] from [REDACTED] New Jersey. He stated approximately a week ago he telephoned the Scranton Resident Agency (Philadelphia Division) as he was concerned that he might be under investigation by the FBI. He admitted that he had no positive information on which to base his suspicion and volunteered that it could very well have been a credit inquiry. At any rate he was upset because the individual he spoke to at the Scranton Resident Agency in his opinion was rude. He advised that when he related his suspicions, the Agent who answered the phone (whose name he could not recall nor did he feel that it was important) asked him "who said there was an investigation?" Later the Agent said that he could not talk to him about any investigation and still later the Agent indicated that it was none of his business what investigations the FBI conducted. He felt that these comments were rude as he was perfectly willing to furnish any information or any material he might have which might be of interest to the FBI. U

[REDACTED] was advised that any information appearing in Bureau files was confidential and the Bureau had no obligation to advise anyone whether or not that person was the subject of an investigation. It was also explained to him that it would be normal for the Agent to inquire why he felt he was under investigation or who advised him he was under investigation. At this point [REDACTED] indicated that if an individual is under investigation he should be contacted by the agency for his comments concerning whatever the allegation might be. [REDACTED] was advised that each agency had its own procedures and was under no obligation to follow suggestions of outside individuals or organizations. [REDACTED] indicated that this was understandable, although he did not agree. U

He then advised that he was a good friend of the Berrigan brothers; that he has done considerable writing, and that the writings of the Berrigan brothers are in line with his thoughts, although he advocates no violence. He stated he strongly believes in the peace movement, and other causes, particularly black justice in America. Again he volunteered to be interviewed or contacted anytime the Bureau wanted information concerning him. In closing, [REDACTED] made the remark that he supposed

Enc. 5-28-71
JJO:gms
(4)

53 JUN 18 1971. Brennan 1 - Mr. Sullivan

REC. UNIT

(OVER)

JUN 11 1971

52-94527-
NOT RECORDED

176 JUN 11 1971

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memo Bassett to Callahan

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b7c

Re: [redacted] Information Concerning

his telephone call would be one of those situations where a lot of notes would be made and then thrown away. He was assured that his comments would receive appropriate attention. U

Bureau file captioned [redacted] Security Matter-Miscellaneous, Bureau file number 100-461072, is identical with captioned individual. He has been publicly identified as a long-time friend of the Berrigans and as an individual who accompanied Congressman William Anderson (D-Tennessee) on Anderson's visit with the Berrigans at the Federal Correctional Institute, Danbury, Connecticut. [redacted] during an interview with Bureau Agents in 1961, was visibly nervous and explained he was very emotional. He commented that injuries he had received in an airplane crash had required extensive hospitalization and he had been an alcoholic and a member of Alcoholics Anonymous for over 10 years. He also admitted having consulted a psychiatric firm regarding personal matters involving his job and family and his compulsion to crusade against corruption in Government. He was arrested by the New York City Police Department 2-16-70 involving disorders arising from a demonstration in support of the defendants in the Chicago conspiracy trial. He was arrested 5-30-70 in Morristown, New Jersey, on a charge of assault on a police officer during a Memorial Day observance. Information concerning [redacted] was furnished to the Department of Justice and the White House in 2/71. He has telephoned our New York Office and the Scranton, Pennsylvania, Resident Agency, advising them of his current residence; indicating that he was of vital importance in the preparation of anti-FBI information; that he had been to Paris and had been in touch with the North Vietnam delegation regarding the peace movement; also indicating that he would be available for interview. He was originally considered a suspect in MEDBURG because of his participation in peace movements, however, is no longer considered a prime suspect. U

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the background of [redacted] it is not felt any administrative action is warranted concerning his alleged complaint. It is felt that Philadelphia should be advised of his telephonic contact for completion of its records. Proposed communication attached. U

Right
OK *JAN* *me* *7/16* *V*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 6

Page 80 ~ b6, b7C

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